Wilmington Journal.

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

A. S. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 8.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 27, 1852.....NO. 25.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,	$ 50
Do. do.	2 insertions,	75
Do. do.	3 do.	1 00
Do. do.	3 months, without change,	3 00
Do. do.	6 do. do. do.	5 00
Do. do.	12 do. do. do.	8 00
Do. do.	6 do. renewed weekly,	12 00
Do. do.	12 do. do. do.	20 00

☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

J. MASSALON, Portrait Painter, would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he has permanently located himself in this place, and will be happy to receive the patronage of any ladies or gentlemen who may wish to procure faithful likenesses of themselves or any member of their family. He flatters himself, from his long experience in the art, that he will be enabled to give satisfaction. His room is in the basement of Mr. H. R. Nixon's dwelling, corner of Princess and Second streets, immediately opposite the Jail, Wilmington, N. C.
April 4, 1851 30-1y

H. L. HOLMES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office. 9v8-tf

WM. E. HILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Duplin County, N. C., will attend the Courts of Duplin, Sampson, and Onslow Counties, and attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. [June 27] 42-1y

EDWARD CANTWELL,
Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.,

ATTORNEY at Law, will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care.

A. J. & T. J. JONES,

GENERAL Agents, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 31, 1852 124-5t—22-3m

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He also keeps constantly on hand Lime, Plaster, Plastering Hair, and Fire Brick, of the best quality, for sale.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 30, 1852 21-1y*

WILLIAM S. READ,

HOUSE, SHIP, AND SIGN PAINTER, AND PAPER HANGER, near the Rock Spring, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared at all times to execute any business in his line, in a neat and *workmanlike* manner.

To Country Customers.

He would inform country customers that he is prepared to furnish them with all materials in his line, at New York cost and charges, and also with hands at the most moderate rates.

He respectfully solicits a call, being determined to use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage
January 30, 1852 21-1y

REUBEN & E. H. GRANT

HAVE formed a co-partnership under the firm of R. GRANT & BROTHER—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, COMMISSION BUSINESS, &c. Our principle aim will be to please. Location Water Street, fifth door above Holmes' corner, Wilmington, N. C.
Feb. 2nd, 1852 23-6t

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.
Wilmington, N. C , June 6, 1851 39-12m

A. J. GRADY. J. M. MONK.

GRADY & MONK,

COMMISSION Merchants, and Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Hall's Building, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Prompt attention will be given to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce which may be sent to their care.
April 4, 1851 30-tf

MILES COSTIN,

COMMISSION Merchant, Wilmington, N C.

REFERS TO

E. P. Hall, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; Thos. H. Wright, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. Parsley, Esq , President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

WM. C. HOWARD. WM. N. PEDEN.

HOWARD & PEDEN,

GROCERS, Ship Chandlers, and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

O. & G. HOLMES,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, &c., corner of Water and Princess Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
Feb. 14, 1851 23-1y

WILKINSON & ESLER,

CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON.

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

DUGALD A. LAMONT,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C., will pay prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care. [8-11m]

NOTICE TO MY COUNTRY FRIENDS.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of doing an Agency Business, persons wishing to save time and a great deal of trouble, will send their produce to the care of W. M. Monroe, and the returns will be forwarded to me forthwith.

☞Office in Washington Bar. W. M. MONROE.
Wilmington, Sept. 10, 1851 3-12m

D. L. BURBANK,
(Successor to Hatch & Burbank.)

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff, Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite Shaw's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

A. B. EVERIETT.

BUTCHER, Wilmington, N. C., will pay the highest cash prices for Beef, Mutton, Lamb, and other live Stock suitable for the Butchering business.

Persons bringing to market such articles, will find it to their advantage to call on him before selling.

The citizens of Wilmington are requested to visit Stalls Nos. 10 and 12 when they attend market, as the best of the above meats may always be found for sale at these Stalls, on as low, if not lower, terms than any of the others in market.
April 18, 1851 32-tf

JESSUP & MOORE,

PAPER Manufacturers and Rag Dealers, 21 North Fifth and 23 Commerce street, Philadelphia.
Book, News, Hardware and Manilla Paper made to order.
March 14, 1851. 27-1y

WEST & HEWLETT,

AUCTIONEERS, Commission Merchants and General Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

REFER TO

Potter & Kidder,	John Dawson,
G. W. Davis,	O. G. Parsley,
Barry, Bryant & Adams,	E. P. Hall,
George Harriss,	Edward Cantwell,
	Wilmington, N. C.

October 24, 1851 7-1y

A. A. B. SOUTHALL,

COLLECTOR AND GENERAL AGENT. I would here take this opportunity of returning my thanks to my friends and patrons for the very liberal patronage I have received at their hands during the time I have been collecting for them, and hope by strict attention to business, and with a determination to please, still to receive a continuation of their confidence and support, as I intend to devote my time to that business.

Refer to Messrs. Ellis & Mitchell, R. H. Grant, Esq., Geo. R. French, Esq., C. Myers, Esq., and Messrs. Potter & Kidder.

I will attend the Courts of the adjoining counties whenever inducements are offered. My office will be in the Store of Messrs. Whitaker & Whitfield, at which place I will be found, unless when out attending to business. In my absence any communication left with Messrs. Whitaker & Whitfield for me, will be handed to me.

I will attend, as usual, to the sale of real estate, hiring servants, renting houses—or any other business in which an active agent is wanted. A. A. B. SOUTHALL.
Wilmington, Feb. 20, 1852 24-tf

CIGARS. 50,000 imported Havana, various brands; 34,000 Domestic, *low prices*. For sale by
o31 WILKINSON & ESLER.

LUMBER and Timber. Always on hand, a large quantity of River Sawed Wide Boards, Flooring, and Scantling. For sale by MILES COSTIN,
Feb. 21, 1851] London's wharf.

LATE ARRIVALS AT THE HAT STORE!! I am now prepared to exhibit to my friends and customers, a very superior *Kossuth Hat*, with plumes, or without, to suit the taste; warranted equal, if not superior to any north or south of the Cape Fear. C. MYERS, Hatter.

General Notices.

Office Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Comp'y,
MARION C. H., Jan. 28th, 1852.

AN adjourned general meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company, will be held at Sumterville, S. C., on Thursday, the 4th day of March, 1852. JOHN McRAE, Jr., Sec'y.
Feb. 20, 1852 .24-2t

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the night of the 12th instant, at White Hall, Bladen county, N. C., THREE MULES, of the following description:—A large chesnut sorrel Mare Mule, about six or seven years old, with the hair rubbed off of each ear, caused by the reins of the bridle; a small black Horse Mule, with the end of his left ear cut off; the other a small yellow Mare Mule, no flesh marks recollected.

I will give the above reward of Ten Dollars for their delivery to D. McMILLAN & CO., White Hall, or to me, thirteen miles west of Whiteville—or Twenty-five Dollars with evidence sufficient to convict the thief.
Feb. 20, 1852—24-4t] B. H. BARDEN.

FOR SALE.

50 BBLS. Irish Potatoes, for planting;
25 bbls. Genesee Flour;
20 " double rectified Whiskey;
10 bags Rio Coffee. Just received from New York, and will be sold as cheap for cash as can be bought in Wilmington, with the exception of the freight per Railroad.—All other kinds of Groceries on the same terms. Please call and examine. L. A. MERRIMAN.
Strickland's, Duplin co., Jan. 30, 1852 21-6t

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, formerly kept by Mr Alfred Alderman, having it repainted and refitted throughout, he is prepared to received BOARDERS by the day, week or month, on as low terms as can be had at any other hotel in the place.—And he solicits a share of public patronage.
THOS. W. PLAYER.
Oct. 7th, 1851 9-12m*

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between T. W. & I. BOYKIN, is now dissolved by mutual consent; and T. W. Boykin is hereby released from all debts or demands of any description whatever, transacted by said firm. The business will now be carried on under the firm of BOYKIN & MORISEY. ISAAC BOYKIN.
Feb. 6, 1852—22-3t] RICHARD B. MORISEY.

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a most desirable tract of Timber and Turpentine Land, containing about 800 acres, and lying on the waters of Hammonds' Creek in Bladen county, about 30 miles from Wilmington.

These lands are believed to be fully equal to any in the State, the trees having been boxed and run only for the last two years, and a great portion of the pines being of the largest size, suitable for making ton timber. The tract will be found well worthy the attention of those desirous of engaging in the turpentine and timber business. For further particulars, apply to WM. L. MOORE,
Feb. 6th, 1852—22-1m] White Hall, Bladen co.

$30 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Marlboro' District, S. C., about eight months ago, his negro man named CESAR, aged about 25 years, light complected, stout built, about 5 feet 8 inches high, speaks pleasantly, and has a pleasing countenance. He is probably lurking somewhere between Elizabethtown and Wilmington, as he was but recently heard of as being in Bladen county, in company with a negro girl from the same neighborhood with himself. He claims the girl for his wife. He was also heard of on Lyons' Creek, in New Hanover county.

The above reward of Thirty Dollars will be given for his delivery to the subscriber, or for his confinement in any Jail in North or South Carolina, so that he can be got.
S. EMANUEL.
Marlboro' District, S. C., Feb. 6, 1852 22-tf
Fayetteville Observer copy and send bill as above.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

New Hanover County Court—December Term, 1851.

ORDERED by the Court, that at the next March Term of this Court, and until otherwise ordered, causes upon the Appeal Docket will be taken up for trial on Monday of the Term, and the Trial Docket will be taken up peremptorily on Tuesday. The State Docket will not be tried until Friday of the Term

Ordered further, that all Subpœnas for witnesses in Civil causes, other than appeals, shall not require attendance before Tuesday, and in all State cases before Friday of each Term, except witnesses to go before the Grand Jury.

Ordered, that publication of this be made weekly in the Herald and Journal, until the next term of this Court.
L. H. MARSTELLER, Clerk.
January 2, 1852 17-tc

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, } Superior Court of
DUPLIN COUNTY. } Law.

ORDERED by the Court, that the rule heretofore made, that the State Docket shall be called on Monday of the Term be rescinded, and that hereafter the Civil Docket shall be taken up as heretofore, and the calendar of criminal cases called on Thursday of each Term; and the Clerk of the Court is instructed to publish notice of this order, to the end that suitors, witnesses, and others, may take notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly.
Teste. H. SULLIVAN, Clerk.
Dec. 24, 1851 16-tf

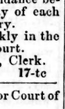
TO THE FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

THE undersigned having acquired some knowledge of the manufacture and sale of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, is desirous of introducing those of the most approved kinds to the Farmers and Planters in North Carolina.—He has made such arrangements with E. Whitman, Jr., & Co., and R Sinclair, Jr., & Co., of Baltimore, (two of the most extensive houses in the country,) that he can furnish at short notice any articles in their line. Farmers and Planters wishing to keep up with the improvements of the age, will do well to give him a call. All Implements will be sold at their catalogue prices, which can be had gratis, by calling at his store—sign of the Turk, Front street, Wilmington, N. C.
N. B.—No commissions charged to the purchaser.
Dec. 16, 1851—15-3m D. L. BURBANK.

Valuable Land and Dwelling House for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his place on the Masonboro' Sound road, about two miles from Wilmington. The LAND contains about NINE HUNDRED ACRES, of which six or seven in the immediate vicinity of the House are cleared and improved; the balance is turpentine land. There are two tasks of new boxes, one year old.

The improvements are a comfortable and well finished two story dwelling house, with suitable out houses, a well of good water, and also a thriving nursery of choice young fruit trees. The above will be found worthy the attention of those desiring a healthy and pleasant residence in the vicinity of town. From its nearness to Wilmington, it may be confidently expected to increase rapidly in value. Apply on the premises to L. HOLMES.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 11, 1851 56-3d—10-wtf



$25 REWARD.—Runaway from the subscriber, about the 8th of July, a mulatto fellow named WINDSOR, about 35 years old. He is about five feet eleven inches high, full bushy hair; rather slow spoken, and rather spare built, his front teeth slightly decayed, and probably one or both of his eye teeth out. Said negro is a Cooper by trade, and will attempt to pass as a free man, and may probably have free papers, as he has said he can go any where. He is a little rinkley about the eyes, and has an old appearance. The subscriber will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to him, in Conwayboro', S. C., or confinement in any jail in North Carolina, so that he can get him. Said negro belongs to James M. Bell, of Greenville, N. C., of whom I hired him.
August 1st, 1851—47-tf] S. BELL.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof store, with his wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.

He begs to refer to the following gentlemen:—R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley, and Thos. H. Wright, Esqrs. MILES COSTIN,
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.
September 12; 1851 1-12m

THAYER'S PATENT BRIDGE.

A NEW and valuable trestle Bridge has been patented by Mr. G. W. Thayer, of Massachusetts, which will be found to be an important invention. The amount of strength attained by the structure is spoken of as being wonderful.—The inventor feels confident that no weight which could be placed upon it, could break it down. This consideration, taken together with the economy with which it may be built, will render it worthy the attention of all who are interested in the subject. This bridge is adapted peculiarly to Railroads as well as county roads, as it can be made of any required span, so as not to obstruct the navigation of streams when rafts or boats might be desired to pass, and can also be built at a very moderate expense.

Isaac Wells, Wilmington, N. C., is Agent for this State, as also for South Carolina and Virginia, and will attend to all communications upon the subject addressed to him, post paid.
Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 8th, 1851 48-1y

NEW FRUITS. 20,000 fine Oranges; 5,000 Grape Fruit; 50 bbls. N. Y. Apples; 50 boxes Raisins, new crop; 20 kegs Malaga Grapes; 2 casks Zante Currants; 5 boxes Genoa Citron; 4 boxes Jujube Paste. Fresh and good. For sale low by WILKINSON & ESLER.

General Notices.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between COX & BRADHAM, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons indebted to said firm will come forward and settle with Mr. Bradham, as he is authorized to settle said business. HARVEY COX.
G. W. BRADHAM.
Chinkepin, Duplin co., Jan. 28, 1852 23-3t

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.

THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with an unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.

SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.

The best of reference can be given if required.
Feb. 13, 1852—23-tf] JAMES McCLARANAN.

KEEP COOL.

THE subscriber has received one cargo of ICE, and has two others under way. In addition to important improvements in his old house, he has rented another, to guard against the contingency of being cut on the 4th July. He can now insure a supply during the Summer, unless fire or other casualties should render ineffectual his arrangements.
A. PAUL REPITON.
Wilmington, Feb. 13th, 1852 23-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day formed a Co-partnership under the style of A. J. & T. J. JONES, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission, Forwarding and Agency Business;* and have taken the place lately occupied by Messrs. Gause & Bowden, where they will be happy to attend to all business entrusted to their care.
A. J. JONES,
T. J. JONES.

WE take pleasure in informing our friends and the public in general, that we are prepared to give all business entrusted to us, efficient and personal attention. We have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations; Spirit house and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited.

Liberal CASH advances made on consignments.
Jan. 31, 1852 124-5t—22-3m

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY—FALL TERM, 1851.

Catharine A. Stanly, } Petition for Divorce.
vs.
John W. Stanly.

ON motion, it is ordered that the petitioner haveleave to take the depositions of Robert J. Dorsey, Alfred M. Stanly, William J. Nash, and others, of Attakapas, St. Mary's Parish, Louisiana, on Friday, the 12th day of March next, and from day to day until completed, (Sunday's excepted,) at the house of Louis R. Curtis, in the Parish of St. Mary's, to be read in evidence in behalf of the ptitioner in the aforesaid cause, at the next term of the Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of New Hanover, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, at the Court-House in Wilmington, on the petitioner's making publication for one month of the time and place of taking said depositions. SAM'L R. BUNTING, Clerk.
Feb. 6, 1852 [Pr. adv. $4 38] 22-6t

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale TWO STORE-HOUSES and LOT OF GROUND where they are situated, immediately opposite the Court-House, in the town of Clinton, Sampson county. The corner store is at present occupied by Messrs. Carroll & Roberts, and the adjoining store by Messrs. Boykin & Morisey. They are both excellent stands for mercantile business.

The above property will be sold on accommodating terms. For particulars apply to the subscriber, by letter or personally, at the Six Runs Post Office, Sampson county, N. C.
Jan. 30, '52—21-5t*] CHAS. D. STEVENS.

HACKERS AND ROUND SHAVES.

L. WOOD, of Wilmington, N. C., would most respectfully inform dealers in the above articles that he has much improved in the manufacture of his heretofore unsurpassed HACKERS and ROUND SHAVES, and has reduced the price so as to successfully compete with Northern.

He is now manufacturing them in large quantities, with a view of supplying the trade, and would be thankful for orders for any quantity.

Address L. Wood, or J. M. Robinson, who is my Agent in Wilmington. L. WOOD.
Dec. 19, 1851 15-6m

New and Rare Inducements.—Richland, Onslow County.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the inhabitants of Onslow, their customers and friends, that they have opened a store at Richlands, where may be had the cheapest and best selected stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods that has ever been imported in this or any other place Also, an elegant assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of the latest fashions and superior workmanship. BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS of all qualities and prices; together with a large stock of HARDWARE & GROCERIES, FLOUR, CHEESE, SUGAR, &c., with a variety of other articles in this line, which they offer at Wilmington wholesale prices. Spun Cotton of all Nos. In fact, every article that is usually kept in a country store, may be found at this establishment. They respectfully call the attention of their friends to their stock, and solicit their examination of the same before purchasing elsewhere, as they feel confident that they can offer better bargains than have ever before been offered in this market. Come and try, and you will be convinced that the cheapest store in this State, is that of STERN & BROTHER.
Richlands, Onslow Co., January, 1852. 19-3mw

REMOVAL.

L. N. BARLOW has removed to the new three story Granite Front Store, between Market and Dock Streets, three doors below J. D. Love's Furniture Warehouse, and has opened an entire fresh stock of GENUINE GROCERIES, which will be sold at REDUCED RATES, in quantities to suit purchasers.
January 9, 1852 18

NEW GROCERY AND VARIETY STORE.
Great Reduction in Prices!

THE CASH PRINCIPLE ADOPTED! CHEAPNESS and Excellence the order of the day! The subscriber has opened in the new three story Granite Front Store, between Market and Dock Streets, a splendid assortment of **Genuine Groceries, Provisions, Pickles, Preserves, Wooden and Willow Ware, &c.**

Also, **Fine Liquors and Wines,** all of which have been purchased since the first of October, for cash, and will be sold correspondingly low, at wholesale and retail. Call and examine. L. N. BARLOW.
January 9, 1852 18

LAND SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, at the Court-House door in Whiteville, on the second Monday in March, SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, known as the Toomer Land, on the East side of the White Marsh, for the taxes and charges due thereon for the years 1849 and '50, which is $21 00. L. WILLIAMSON, Sheriff.
Columbus co., Jan. 2, 1851 17-10t

Mozart Daguerrean Gallery.

Ye passers by, a word to you,
If ye would skill and beauty view,
Delay not, but your way pursue
To Gulick's well-known Gallery.

So life-like images appear,
That you will think your friends are near—
Their voice you'll almost seem to hear
At his Daguerrean Gallery.

All styles and sizes here you'll find,
Which cannot fail to suit your mind;
No Artist great are we behind
In our Daguerrean Gallery.

Here friends in groups are taken well,
And such possess a potent spell,
In after years a tale they'll tell
Of this Daguerrean Gallery.

And Gulick has both skill and taste—
A picture true he'll take in haste—
A moment only you need waste
At his Daguerrean Gallery.

The invitation is to all—
To rich and poor—to great and small;
Please don't forget in haste to call
At this Sky-light Gallery.

Over Messrs. Polly and Hart's Store, Front Street.
Dec. 8, 1851 78-d4t—wtf

DISTILLERS OF TURPENTINE.—I have reduced the price of my SPIRIT BARRELS to $1 60, delivered at any place in Wilmington. After Christmas they will be of extra size. Persons wishing can contract by the year on these terms. HOOP IRON for sale at $65 per ton.
Nov. 10, 1851—7td—12mw* A. MORGAN.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to me up to January 1st, 1852, are informed that their bills are ready, and a settlement will be required in all cases.
Jan. 15. C. MYERS, Hatter.

THE subscriber begs leave to return thanks to his country and town friends for the liberal patronage they have bestowed on him, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. Please call and examine his stock of Groceries, which consists in part of the following articles:—Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Brandy, Whiskey, Rum, Gin, Wines, &c.; Flour, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Soap, Candles, Dry Beef, Shoes, Domestic Cotton Yarns, Teas, and many other articles too tedious to mention. Call at the old stand, Market street, in front of the Carolina Hotel.
Oct. 10, 1851. THOS. C. CRAFT.

COMMON AND FINE TOBACCO. Just received a large lot. For sale by WILKINSON & ESLER.

Schools.

RICHLAND ACADEMY.

THE present Session of this Institution will close on the 18th of February, and the next Session open on the first Monday in March. The rates of tuition, per session of five months, are:

For the primary branches of English	$6 00
For the higher branches of English	12 00
For Latin and Greek	18 00

This School offers the advantages of thorough instruction in all the branches of a literary and classical education, either in preparing students for College, or qualifying them for the business of life. Convenient board can be had in good families at from $5 to $6 per month.
L. G. WOODWARD, Principal.
Jan. 23d, 1852 24-t3*

SCHOOL IN SWANSBORO', N. C.

THE Spring Term of this School will commence on the 19th of January, under the immediate controll of E. H. Remick. Parents and guardians wishing to patronise the school, may be assured that it will be kept in operation, and that all possible exertions will be made to sustain its increasing popularity. To young men desirous of qualifying themselves to teach, a rare opportunity is offered.

Ample arrangements have been made for boarding, the price varying from five to six dollars per week.

The subscriber and Thomas B. Holland, Esq., residing within half an hour's walk of the School, will accommodate those who prefer to board out of town.

It may be proper to observe, that Swansboro' being situated upon an arm of the sea, and only three miles from it, is decidedly pleasant and healthy. D. A. HUMPHREY.
Swansboro', Onslow county, Jan. 1852. 21-3mw

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Wedday the 1st day of October next.

Rev. William H. Christian, A. B., graduate of R. M College, Principal.

Tuition per Session of five months:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, first class in English Grammar, and Geography,	$7 50
Second class of same, including History and Philosophy,	12 00
High'r classes of English Science, including first class in Algebra, Latin and Greek,	15 00
Second class of same, with lectures on the most important subjects,	18 00

French and Anglo-Saxon will be taught if required at the usual prices.

Board in the immediate vicinity of the Academy, $7 00 per month. Board may be obtained for at least *thirty* pupils.

Should the School require an Assistant, a competent Female will be employed to take charge of the Female department.
N. N. NIXON,
President of the Board of Trustees.
Topsail Academy, Sept. 16, 1851. 9-1wd-wtf

P. S.—It is desirable, that as many pupils should be present at the commencement as can conveniently be.

NEW NOVELS,

AND OTHER CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, just received

Kossuth and the Hungarian War; comprising a complete history of the late struggle of the Hungarians for liberty, with notices of the leading chiefs and statesmen who distinguished themselves in council and in the field, with authentic portraits and illustrations.

Aims and Obstacles, by G. P. R. James.

Fernly Manor, or Edith the Inconstant—by the author of Sister Minnie. We have never met with a book on female character more intensely—we could almost say painfully—interesting.—*Critic.*

The Mysteries and Miseries of New Orleans; by Ned Buntline.

Venetia Trelawney, or The Mysteries of the Court of London.

Celestine, or Lights and Shadows of London Life. "A very interesting work."

The Rifle Rangers, by Capt. Major Reid; full of remarkable adventures and hair-breadth escapes, written with force and vigor.

Percival Keene, a Talc of the Sea—by Capt. Marryatt. It is full of character and incident, and will, we doubt not, be a universal favorite.

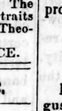
Also, a quantity of The North Carolina Reader, by Wiley; and Regulations for the Uniform and Dress of the Army of the United States, from the original text and drawings of the War Department. L. H. PIERCE.

THE subscriber has just received BOOKS from the pen of a former citizen of this place. Those persons who are disposed to encourage the literary exertions of a Wilmingtonian by birth, have now an opportunity, by calling at the Book Store and purchasing one or more from the annexed list, viz:

The Human Trinity, or The Three Aspects of Life; The Solar Ray; Trinity and Incarnation; Vegetable Portraits of Character and Universal Analogy; Homœpathy, or Theoretic Demonstration with Social Application.
Jan. 30 L. H. PIERCE.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

DRUGS! DRUGS!



THE subscriber has just returned from the North with a large and well selected stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Putty, Liquors, &c., which he selected from the first manufacturers in the Northern cities, and offers at the lowest prices, consisting in part of:

Drugs.—Castor Oil, per gallon or dozen; Epsom Salts; Bermuda Arrow Root; Pul. Jalap; Pul. Rhubarb; Pul. Ipecac; Pul. Columbo; Pul. Senna; Liquorice; Cauthnides; Bi. Carb. and Sal Soda; Cr. Tartar; Magnesia; Peruvian Bark; Seidlitz and Soda Powders.

Chemicals.—Syr. of Iodide of Iron; Iodide of Iron; Iodide of Lead; Iodide of Mercury; Iodide of Potassa; Chloroform; Sw. Spts. Nitre; Aq. Ammonia; Sulph. Æther; Hoffman's Anodyne; Sulph. and Act. Morphine; Act. Plumbi; Sulph. Zinci; Strychnine.

Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Putty, and Oil.—White Lead, pure, extra and No. 1; Chrome Green, dry and in oil; do. Yellow, dry and in oil; Verdigris, dry and in oil; Venitian, dry and in oil; Yellow Ochre, dry and in oil; Fire Proof Paint; Patent Zinc Paint; Brushes, all sizes and kinds; Putty; Linseed and Train Oils; Lamp Oil; Varnish.

Patent Medicines.—Townsend's, Sands, Webster's, Bull's, Keeler's, and Carpenter's SARSAPARILLA; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry; Swain's Panacea; Indian Panacea; Spencer's Bitters; Oxygenated Bitters; Pain Killer; Tarrants Aperient; Tarrants Ext. Cubebs and Copaiva; Peter's Beckwith's, Clickener's, Brandreth's, House's, Lee's, Spencer's, Wistar's, Scott's, Anderson's, Keeler's, Hull's, Wright's, Tyler's, Moffatt's, and Leidy's PILLS, &c. &c.

For sale at the lowest wholesale and retail prices, by
o24] WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

C. DuPRE, DRUGGIST,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Fancy Articles, Liquors, *Window Glass, French and American assorted sizes.*

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected stock, which he will sell as low as any Druggist in the *Southern country.* Every article is warranted to be of the best quality and put up in the best style. Physicians and Merchants will do well to call and look for themselves before buying elsewhere.

Drugs.

Epsom and Glauber Salts; Castor and Sweet Oil; Rhubarb Jalap; Ipecac; Arrow Root; Cream Tartar; Carb. Soda; Gum Arabic; Assafœtida; Gum Camphor; Alex. Senna; Peruvian Bark; Borax, &c.

Chemicals.

Sulph. Quinine; Iodine; Iodide Mercury; Iodide Potash; Calomel; Eng. Blue Mass; Spirits Nitre; Sulph. Ether; Spirits Hartshorn; Nit. Acid; Spirits Iodide of Iron; Cit. Feni et Quinine.

Patent Medicines.

Sands' Sarsaparilla; Lee's, Beckwith's, Peters', Spencer's, Wright's, and Brandreth's Pills; Moffit's Bitters and Pills; Dead Shot; Fahnestock's Vermifuge; Cod Liver Oil; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Swayne's Syrup Wild Cherry; Balsam Wild Cherry, &c.

Paints, Oils, &c.

Pure Lead; Extra and No. 1 Lead; Verdigris in oil; Chrome Green, in oil and dry; Paris Green, in oil; Vermellion Black, in oil; Spanish Brown, in oil; Venitian Red, in oil, &c.

All the above articles will be sold cheap, at the Drug Store of C. DuPRE, Market-street.
Wilmington, July 25, 1851

GARDEN SEEDS. Just received from Wethersfield, a large assortment of Garden, Grass and Flower Seeds.—For sale cheap, by C. DuPRE, Druggist & Chemist,
Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.
N. B. Daily expected, a few bbls. Onion Sets.

GLASS! GLASS! Just received per Schr. Mary Powell a full assortment of Window Glass, direct from the factory. Dealers can be supplied by the quantity at New York and Philadelphia prices. For sale, wholesale and retail, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

PAINTS, OILS, &c. A full assortment always on hand For sale, wholesale and retail, by
W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

FISH, FISH.

12 BBLS. of extra Mullets and Trout, in Pork bbls. at Feb. 20 GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

FRESH ARRIVALS per Schr. L. P. Smith.—
3 hhds. best Brown Sugar;
5 bbls. best C. C. Sugar;
5 bbls. " Double refined Sugar;
10 bags " Laguira Coffee;
5 boxes ground Pepper;
2 boxes " Coffee;
200 lbs. best dried Beef; 2 boxes extra sweetened Chocolate Low for cash at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

CLOGS. Just received, a lot of Gent.'s Rubber Clogs, and Ladies' Rubber Slippers, so comfortable in wet weather. Also, a large lot of Boots, Shoes, and Brogans.—For sale by JONES & GARDNER.
February 14, 1852.

Hannibal and Napoleon.

Scarce any one, at all familiar with history, can have failed to observe the extraordinary parallelism between the campaigns, the military conduct, and the fortunes of Hannibal and Napoleon. That parallelism is strikingly touched upon by Arnold. "Twice," he says, "in history, has there been witnessed the struggle of the highest individual genius against the resources and institutions of a great nation; and in both cases the nation has been victorious. For seventeen years Hannibal strove against England; the effects of the first ended in Zama, those of the second in Waterloo." The extraordinary similitude of the genius, conduct, and military character of these two giants in arms, is far from ending with this general resemblance. Almost from point to point their destinies are similar. At the age of twenty-six, Hannibal was elected to the supreme command of the Carthagenian armies, and thenceforth, to the close of the war, he disposed at his will the resources, and held in the hollow of his hand the councils of his country.

At the age of [illegible] and from thence his fortunes and his will were those of France. The sc

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEB. 27, 1852.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The Democratic citizens of New Hanover County, are requested to meet at the Court-House in Wilmington, on Tuesday of next County Court, (March 9th,) at 7½ P. M., for the purpose of appointing Delegates to represent this County in a Democratic State Convention, to be held in the City of Raleigh; and also for the purpose of appointing Delegates to represent the County in a District Convention, to be held in the town of Wilmington, to choose a Delegate to represent this Congressional District in the National Convention, to be held in the City of Baltimore, on the 1st day of June next. Other matters important to the organization of the party in this County, will also come before the meeting, and a full attendance is most earnestly solicited.

Feb. 5th, 1852. MANY DEMOCRATS.

Harmony vs. Bickering.

Gen. Scott will be the next whig candidate, at least the chances in his favor are two to one greater than those against him. It is true, Fillmore and Graham may receive the vote of this and some other Southern States in convention; but this will weigh little. The South, generally speaking, gives very few votes for a whig Presidential candidate; and as the strength of the party lies at the North, so also does the influence. Gen. Scott is the choice of the North—he will be supported by Seward—he will keep up a prudent reserve, so as to secure the Northern *Moderadoes*, and most of the Union whigs of the South will support him also. Such being the case, and such being the risk the country runs, we would indulge in any course of conduct the time to inprejudice, personal feeling, or even dissent from some opinions held by several prominent democratic aspirants. Is there one man on the democratic side to whom the nomination is at all possible, who is not more reliable upon the States rights question than Gen. Scott? Is there one who is as much mixed up with Sewardism and higher-law-ism? Is there one who has not infinitely more political talent, and more statesmanlike knowledge? Why. Gen. Cass, who has, perhaps, been more censured by some Southern democrats than any other equally prominent member of the national party, was defeated four years ago by that very influence in the State of New York. to which Gen. Scott will owe his nomination. What prudence, or what propriety there is then, in us as a party, or as patriots, allowing our strength to be weakened by any bickering or want of harmony.—We must be united. We owe it to ourselves, and to the country.

We have before us a speech of Hon. Abraham Venable, made in the House of Representatives on the 26th ult., on the subject of the census printing, which we would publish as requested, if our limits allowed, but as it, in fact, neither involves nor elucidates any important question of party politics, or even of discipline, we are unwilling to exclude everything else in order to give it a place. Mr. Venable is a good and true Democrat, and although impulsive and at times wayward, will be found, when the struggle does come, standing up in defence and furtherance of the good cause: but we are unable to see the good which can possibly be expected to flow from his remarks, and cannot possibly sympathise with the *tone* of some of them. The proposition to give the printing to the Union office is opposed by Mr. Venable mainly on account of private feeling, and there is plainly running through the whole the remembrance of the excitements and divisions which characterised the "crisis" just past. It is time that some personal feelings, and even some minor differences of opinion, were sacrificed by all who do not wish to see Scott president, or who prefer the success of the Democratic party before the gratification of their own private spleen. We don't begin to like the Washington Union. We don't begin to follow its course. Hardly any Democrat at the South does; but it does not follow that men and things must necessarily be wrong because the Union may happen to approve of them; yet we fear such would be the only inference drawable from Mr. Venable's speech, and his evident distrustful allusion to eminent members of the Democratic party.

We must be united and harmonious—not simply in name, but in truth and in fact, and no personal feelings of our own—no courtesy to party friends, however respected, shall induce us, in our little sphere, to publish anything calculated to weaken the union, or disturb the harmony of the party—so essential in view of the coming contest against Gen. Scott.

☞An election for Constables for the two Districts of Wilmington was held on Saturday last. In the Upper District, Jas. Burch and Geo. M. Bishop, and in the Lower, F. D. Smaw and W. F. Burch were elected for the ensuing year.

MURDER IN WAYNE.—We learn that, on Thursday night last, (19th inst.,) the overseer of the Poorhouse of Wayne county was stabbed by one of the inmates of the house. He died instantly. So far as we have learned, it was a most deliberate act. The man who committed the deed was lame. He made his escape, but was recaptured and committed to jail to await his trial.

☞The burning of that Flag-Staff in front of the Commercial office, on the morning of the fire, *was* one of the strangest things we remember to have seen. It stood up by itself, and no human man would have dreamt of its catching, but it did, and burned right in two. We would *not* have its fall ominous of any harm to the personal interests of our friend of the Commercial, but we would have it portentous of the fall of the whig party at the next election.

☞A destructive fire occurred in the City of Pittsburg, Pa., on the night of the 20th instant.—Loss estimated at $60,000 to $70,000.

To the Commissioners of the Town of Wilmington:

GENTLEMEN:—We, the undersigned, citizens of the town of Wilmington, beg leave respectfully to call the attention of your honorable body, to the great and growing evil resulting from the facilities afforded to our slaves of obtaining intoxicating drinks, by the indiscriminate and unlimited granting of retail licenses in our town, and earnestly request that you will firmly and fearlessly exercise the restraining and controlling power over this subject with which our Legislature has wisely and benignantly invested you, by recommending for a license only those whom you know to be worthy, and only so many as you may deem absolutely necessary to meet the wants of the community, and by taking such other steps to prevent the illegal sale of spirituous liquors as to you may seem good.

The above memorial seems to us to be not only proper in its object, but respectful in its tone, and calculated to cast reflections upon no one, at the same time that it addresses itself to the correction of a growing evil. There can be no manner of doubt that intoxication is becoming prevalent among our negro population, and that it is desirable to restrain, if we cannot wholly prevent. Whether the lessening of the number of licenses granted would tend to secure this result we cannot say, but at any rate it is a matter which interests all, but more especially slaveholders, and as such we commend it to their attention.

☞Some cynical sinner says that it is wrong to write "a man's *bridal* day," it should be his *bridle* day, being that in which he consents to have a bit put into his mouth, and to be driven quietly in the traces matrimonial.

☞The steamship City of Glasgow arrived at Philadelphia on the 24th inst., from Liverpool on the 4th. She has a large freight and passenger list.

Movements of the Democracy.

The democratic party throughout this State is now wide awake to the necessity of a full and perfect organization, and a united and vigorous effort. County after county has responded to the call for action, and although later in moving than our whig opponents, our fire having been prudently reserved, will, in consequence, be more concentrated and effective. The district system in the appointment of delegates to the national convention, will not be deviated from; and thus every portion of the State will have its due weight, and the chance of making an unbiassed decision; although, of course, the delegation will act as a unit at Baltimore, the vote of the State being cast in the first instance for the first choice of a majority of the delegation.

The democracy of North Carolina have one thing to congratulate themselves upon. Their organization and their steadfast faith in their ancient principles have triumphantly withstood the shock of the late tempest, and although men equally devoted to the country, to the south, and to the party, may have honestly differed in regard to the course which they respectively deemed most proper and expedient under the circumstances, still no important breach has been made—the party has been divided by no conflicting organizations—nor has any incurable wounds been inflicted. The "Union party" humbug was very effectually snowed under, the efforts of the leading whig organs to the contrary notwithstanding; and our good old State was saved from *that* disgrace, and no thanks to the whig leaders for it. No separate "Southern Rights" organization took any permanent ic party were all-sufficient—that an abandonment of the name would be worse than useless, and the more ardent friends of the South were forced to admit that, whatever their own personal feelings in the case might be, prudence and reflection pointed to the democratic organization as the machinery best adapted to the production of practical results, beneficial to the South, because conservative of the constitution.

Comparatively speaking, then, we have no obstacles to encounter—none certainly that patriotism and good feeling cannot easily overcome. Estrangements may have occurred between members of the party, but that should be no reason why we should quarrel with our party—none whatever.—Every minor difference of opinion upon points not directly essential to the main issue—every misconception that might prevent united and harmonious action—nay, every personal antipathy should be laid aside or made subservient to the more urgent calls of the country. It is only by such course that success can be *ensured*, and if it be followed, nothing short of a miracle can snatch victory from our grasp. We need not say that the age of miracles is over.

The counties throughout the east and centre are in motion, and old Lincoln and other counties in the west are not behind. No doubt the State will be fully represented at Baltimore, and there will be a large and enthusiastic State Convention at Raleigh. In relation to the latter we renew the suggestion we made some time since, and so far as our humble influence goes, we insist upon it as a matter of right, that on all disputed questions whatsoever, the representatives of any county may demand a poll *by counties*. In the ensuing Convention the mere nomination will be the least part of the business—*that* is already settled. The universal expression of the party points to our present able and popular incumbent as the choice of the Democracy, and we believe the next Governor of the State. The important action of the Convention will therefore have reference to the policy of the party. This is well understood, and we hope that in deciding upon this really important business the Convention may act *as* a Convention, by counties, and not as a mass meeting, *per capita*. Whatever may be the course adopted, however, we will submit to it in good faith, but will renew our suggestion at every convenient opportunity, until its own justice shall have commended it to the attention of the delegates.

But it would be a fatal mistake if in our zeal upon the subject of general politics, we should lose sight of the important interests connected with the result of the August elections in our own State. A United States Senator is to be chosen. The State is to be laid off into Congressional and State Senatorial districts, and members of the State House of Commons are to be apportioned. The districting and apportionment for the State Legislature are to remain unchanged for twenty years. According to custom, the apportionment of Congressional representatives should remain undisturbed until after the next census, although in 1846 our opponents disturbed this order of things for the purpose of giving to themselves twice the number of representatives in Congress that they gave to their opponents, thus presenting the anomaly of a very closely contested State, sending two whigs to one democrat to Congress. For our own part, we should oppose any apportionment that would have even the appearance of injustice. On a fair stand up fight, there is little or no difference between parties. The new apportionment will reduce our delegation to eight. Let it be divided. Give parties four a piece. If by this arrangement, any districts should be left doubtful, let parties fight it out on their own merits.—The very greatest care should be taken to bring out the strongest men for the Legislature—not simply the most popular—but those most familiar with the local interests of the counties they represent, and the sections they come from. This is absolutely essential to efficiency in laying out the State into Senatorial districts—as for instance—many counties, N. Hanover for one, is entitled to more than a Senator; to what county shall her surplus be added? or how shall it be disposed of? The almost innumerable instances in which tact, good sense, and local knowledge can be advantageously used, will suggest themselves to every one. We will here state another consideration, which a reference to the apportionment and districting for Senators, will bring to the attention of every one. The issues are gradually being made up between parties upon the mode of amending the Constitution. The Democrats having taken ground in favor of the gradual and safe reformation of abuses by the legislature and subsequent submittal to the people—the whigs at least in the west and centre going for an open Convention—tantamount to an abolition of the present basis, and hence our mention of these issues in connection with remarks in regard to the laying off of senatorial districts. The carrying through of that just and proper amendment to the Constitution, known as "Equal Suffrage," will take away from the conventionists one of their strongest arguments against the system of legislative amendments, viz:—its alleged slowness and inefficiency. It will show that when a change in the organic law is really demanded it can be and will be made—without submitting the whole structure of the Constitution to unknown dangers and innovations.

Every county in the State wherein any preference at all has been expressed, has endorsed the action of our Duplin friends, with the exception of Sampson, which paid the compliment of a nomination to the presidency to its own distinguished son, Hon. W. R. King, Senator from Alabama, and as President of the Senate *ex officio* Vice President of the U. States. This, however, is more a coincidence with, than an opposition to the nomination of Buchanan and Strange, since Mr. King is one of the warmest friends and most sincere admirers of Mr. Buchanan. It may be that Messrs. Buchanan and Strange will not receive the nomination, and North Carolina will not abate her zeal on that account; but although we may not insist upon the particular individuals, it will show *what manner of men* we want, and that we will support none less reliable and faithful.

But we find that our remarks have already overrun our usual and even our unusual limits. Our political friends, we hope, will read them, for they are words of truth and soberness. Our unpolitical readers, we feel certain, cannot object to our taking a little space for serious talk, since we are by no means amenable to the charge of exclusive politicism, and we want at times to see whether it be a fact that we have indeed waxed incapable of solid political writing, as we fear some may have been led to suppose.

Humbug and Cant.

It would be a much easier task, we fear, to point out things which *are* humbugs than by any research, even the most diligent, to discover anything which is *not*. Barnum is not the only humbugger, nor are those whose sums, ranging from $10 to 12½ cents, have gone to fill his coffers, the only humbuggees.—There is hardly—nay, there is never a time when some claptrap movement does not occupy the public attention, when some man or some body of men do not endeavor to pass themselves off for more than . . . worth mentally and morally. Nineteen-twentieths of the so-called "reform" movements of the day are just so many egregious and unmitigated shams. The newest and most prominent of these shams is that known as the Maine Liquor Law.—There can be little doubt but that the total avoidance of spirituous liquors as a beverage is a consummation devoutly to be wished,—so is general piety and church-going; but who in these days, unless ambitious of the reputation of a bigot or a fool, would pass laws for the purpose of making men pious by Statute. Temperance is purely a matter of moral obligation and is no more within the legitimate province of legal compulsion than piety, yet this Maine law would convert the State into a gigantic Division of the Sons of Temperance, not enforcing Temperance by moral suasion and voluntary pledges, but compelling it under the pains and penalties of the law. This humbug is having every thing its own way in the Eastern States, and making strong efforts in some of the Middle and Western.—Some would even wish to see it in force here. Now we have noticed the names of those who flourish so big in connection with this movement North. They are humbugs, all of them. They attack wiser and better men than themselves because not willing to go so far, and pronounce any man who refuses not only to sign the pledge on his own account but to force others to sign it, as totally unworthy of public respect or private confidence.

This humbug is gotten up by designing men, who either have some sinister purpose to effect, or are desirous of a little petty notoriety. By the way, all intoxicating drinks are themselves humbugs—most arrant humbugs, and cheats. They misrepresent things—they give a false coloring to events—they cause a man while under their influence, to act otherwise than his sober good sense would dictate, and no fair and proper effort should be spared that might have a tendency to restrain, if not to abolish their use; but let us have no political hobbies—no compulsory piety.

Some few years since, one of the vilest women in public life passed through the United States. We allude to Madame Anna Bishop. She had left at home in England a husband and four or five innocent children, and gone off with a beastly and disgusting old paramour, Bochsa, who actually appeared with her on the stage as the leader of her concerts, and accompanied her on the harp. This notorious woman—this deserter of her home—her husband and her little ones, passed along in triumph, and people flocked to hear her, with the partner of her guilt unblushingly standing beside her. She sang well, and, as a cotemporary has observed, the dollar was paid for the singing, and not as a tribute to her. Prudery had not taken the alarm, and cant was silent.

But mark the contrast in another case. Lola Montez came along. Lola was not—could not be worse than Bishop; and since she has been in the U. States, has at least been irreproachable in appearances, and certainly has shocked no audience by the open parade of her shamelessness and guilt; and yet, in the very same places where Bishop's *and Bochsa's* concerts were crowded, the *moral sense* of the community frowns upon Lola. Hypocrisy is awake and cant is blatant!

The cant of the christian who belies the name—of the reformer who only seeks notoriety—of the politician who praises honesty while he blows his own trumpet—of the abolitionist who feels for every negro, but the one starving at his own door—of the purity which visits upon unfashionable sinners all the holy horror which had been suspended over the head of more favored iniquity, leads us to exclaim "vanity of vanities; all is vanity." Every paper we pick up is full of some proceedings—some canting—some rapidly exploding humbug. We are dreadfully tired of humbug—dreadfully; and in the fear that our readers should already have come to the conclusion that this article is a humbug, we cut it short off, merely remarking in conclusion, that the greatest humbugs of all are the "woman's rights conventions," since no body denies their right to do just as they please, and all masculine mankind is their most obedient, humble servant.

The Steamship Cambria arrived at Halifax on the 21st inst, with Liverpool dates to the 7th The British Parliament had opened on the 3rd. The Queen's speech, as usual, states her amicable relations with the rest of mankind, and calls attention to Irish outrages and amendments to the Reform Bill with reference to parliamentary representation. The state of the public revenue is favorable.

In the House of Commons, Sir Benjamin Hall asked for an explanation of the causes which led to Lord Palmerston's resignation.

Lord John Russell immediately replied that Lord Palmerston was refractory, and treated the Queen's interrogatories with disrespect, acting independently of his colleagues and unreservedly approving the recent *coup d'etat* of Louis Napoleon.

Lord Palmerston replied at some considerable length, which, though damaging his late colleagues, did not improve his own position. He paid a willing and merited eulogium on the character of Mr. Lawrence, the American Minister at London.

In the House of Lords nothing of moment had transpired.

From France there is nothing more interesting than a continuance of tranquility, and the progress of despotism under Louis Napoleon. A Paris paper says that spies employed by the President are present at all social festivals. Jerome Bonaparte, as president of the Senate, has a salary of 250,000 francs annually.

The Queen of Spain had been shot at and wounded in the shoulder, but not seriously.

☞Gen. Concha has resigned the post of Capt. General of Cuba, and it is understood that his resignation will be accepted.

The body of Jos Reed, passenger in brig Ellen Maria, which was lost at Charlestown, R. I., was found 5 miles from the wreck and buried at South Kingston.

Henry Clay and the Whigs.

Mr. Clay has nearly run his appointed race; his days are already numbered, and in the natural course of events he must soon pass away from this busy scene. Those who in the latter days of his pride and strength had stood up against him boldly and manfully—who had even, in the excitement of contest, permitted their opposition sometimes to run into bitterness, and who are still as firmly as ever convinced of the dangerous tendency of his political dogmas—are willing now, in his days of feebleness and gloom, to pay the tribute to age and to distinguished talents which they could not and would not grant to towering ambition or false politics. The Democrats are willing, now in his last hours, to remember only those points in his history which reflect credit on his character as a patriot and a man, and forget or pass over those portions which, in their opinion, cannot and will not bear scrutiny. Such is the feeling by which Democrats are prompted—such the spirit by which they are guided in their present course towards Mr. Clay. What shall we say of the spirit in which they are met by their political opponents,—the spirit which taunts them with shedding crocodile tears, with insincerity and with hypocrisy. We will let that pass. It speaks for itself, and we shall turn to other matters and take a hurried glance at the treatment which Mr. Clay has received from his own party.

Bold and determined—talented and commanding—he has been the very heart and soul, the "Great Embodiment" of the Federalistic Wing, which, under the name of "National Republicans," split off from the Republican party, in opposition to Jackson, and which has subsequently gone by he name of the Whig party. His energy—talents—his courage and his popularity, have enabled him to do more for that organization than any twenty other men in the country—or it may be than all the Whig politicians combined, yet what return has he met with, what has been the gratitude of his party? We all know, and it would be folly in any man to deny it, that the most fondly cherished dream of Mr. Clay's life has been the Presidency of the United States. Not having entered upon, nor having been mixed up with, any of the earlier acts of the drama, we can speak for ourselves only since 1840. How was "Harry of the West" treated then, when from Mr. Van Buren's peisonal unpopularity and the terrible distresses of the country, arising from disturbing causes at home and abroad, but more especially the bursting of the inflated bubble known as the "United States Bank," the people were crazy for a change, and when, if ever there was a chance for the election of the Whig "idol"? We all know how he was treated. He was laid aside contemptuously and an old gentleman taken up in his place—a good old gentleman to be sure—but no more to be compared with Henry Clay than we are, and this good, but incompetent old man, Gen. Harrison, was elected. but from his total unacquaintance with the duties of his position. he became actually worried to death by the rapacity of office-seekers, and died in a month. This was the best chance Mr. Clay ever had for the Presidency. and his *grateful* party *put him aside*. In 1844, the tide had turned as it always *will* turn after a Whig rule or attempted rule of four years—the chances were decidedly against Mr. Clay, and, therefore, the same grateful party *nominated him*, and he was beaten. 1848 was felt to be his last chance. He could have no other. That last chance was snatched from him and given to a soldier—a mere soldier. General Taylor is dead now, and we will say nothing against him, beyond what his most discriminating friends must admit—that however good a General he might be, he made a very poor President. In 1848, Mr. Clay's *grateful* and loving Whig friends sacrificed him to expediency, and the name of "slaughter-house," as applied to the Philadelphia Convention, will not soon be forgotten. And yet the very Whig leaders and presses who thus behaved to Mr. Clay, their patron, their friend, their protector—by whom, as a party, they lived, moved, and had their being—these are the very men who talk of Democratic sympathy with Mr. Clay being hollow and hypocritical. His policy and his course were opposed to the Democrats, consequently they opposed them, and Mr. Clay failed. So far as the Democrats were concerned, he fell in fair fight: or if foul play was resorted to, it was by his own friends, and his worst wounds have been from the "fire in the rear."

The Pampero.

This noted steamer put in here on Wednesday for wood. She was on her way from Charleston to Baltimore, but found she could not burn the coal she had taken in at the former port—and hence the honor of a visit from this celebrity.

There is nothing in her apppearance at all indicative of the stirring scenes of which she has been the theatre. She is a plain, black steamer—rather short, not measuring over 135 feet, with a burthen of about 400 tons. Her engines are below deck. She is to be lengthened some forty feet, and her destination, in the terse language of her captain, is to "carry freight and passengers." Further, deponent saith not on that score.

The four or five hundred men composing Lopez's ill-fated band must have found it rather crowded. There, if ever, they experienced the physical necessity of keeping *very* close together. There was no chance for division. A shot from a vessel of war would have told with fearful effect upon her crowded decks.

Not a drop of blood, we believe, was shed on board the Pampero. Yet every plank has its association.—The features of him who presided at that table in the cabin have long since been convulsed by the sharp pang of the murderous garrote. Of the gallant young men who stood together on those dark decks, few—very few, survive—a miserable remnant to bear testimony to the generous clemency of a glutted tiger. The best and bravest sleep in graves unknown and unhonored by the vile herd who pass them heedlessly by, and the justice of the "pirates" doom is prated in all the varying accents of heartless volubility by those who reflect not for a moment at how many family altars the tribute of tears is offered up to their memory, or how many a needless pang may be inflicted upon feelings already lacerated beyond endurance. High-souled and chivalrous men were slain in Cuba—untried—like dogs—and the widowed wife and the childless mother can never look over the bright waters of the gulf towards the "Gem of the Antilles," without a cold shudder—nor all the glosing of diplomacy remove the stain of guilt from the Spanish authorities, or teach mankind to regard them otherwise than as cowardly and brutal murderers.

But we had forgotten the Pampero. She looks rough and rusty, and is up at the rail road wharf.

"We clip the following from the Graham Democrat for information:

"The Ugly Man in Jail."

'The Ugly man' was taken up a few days ago in Alamance County. He frightened the women and children so much wherever he went that it was found necessary to lodge him in Jail.—He speaks German, but such German as our Dutch are not able to understand. No one seems to know where he came from or where he is going to. We know where he is—in jail. He is very shabbily dressed, we understand, but he has "lots of dry goods" with him, besides any quantity of spools of thread, cotton, scissors, tobacco and such like. Who knows anything about him?'

"Is not this a mistake? For we are confident that we saw him, no longer ago than yesterday walking up in the direction of the Journal office, and if we were put on our "corporal" we firmly believe he went in there."—*Herald, of Wednesday.*

We did not know before that our neighbor had honored us with a call this week. Next time he will please ring the bell.

☞We are permitted to publish the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in Chili to a home in this place. The letter is dated

SANTIAGO DE CHILI, Dec. 25th, 1851.

The revolution here appears to be over. A cavalry fight near Chillan on the 19th ult., in which CRUZ got the better, and a general engagement, near Longomilla on the 8th inst., ending in the destruction of two-thirds of both armies, without a decided advantage for either, together with the usual treachery of the troops, left the combatants sick of war, and opened the road to a negociation which, it is supposed, is now concluded in a treaty of peace and amnesty for all persons compromised in this last revolution. Among these are, or were, some fifty or sixty Americans, who, with that philanthropic credulity which characterizes our people, turned aside from their homeward passage from California, or left their employments in this country to aid a faction in the accomplishment of a more extensive liberty. It appears that some of these, our countrymen, were armed with rifles, and in the engagement near Longomilla, did immense havoc.—According to all accounts the officers were picked off to such an extent as was only known at New Orleans.

The difficulties which occurred in California between the Americans and Chilians; the idea that ninety-nine in a hundred of these people have, that we want to annex all the world, Juan Fernandez and Chiloe included; the fact that we are heretics acursed by God; and a great many other reasons of less moment, have created a feeling against us here, which, although kept down by courtesy, is very great. And now, added to all this, we have the history of these American riflemen. The effect has been literally electric—a firebrand into a barrel of gunpowder. To our faces they of course abstain from very violent expressions. The ladies indulge in a little imaginary throat-cutting or so, but nothing more serious. Behind our backs, however, we are crucified without mercy, and all the direst curses of political and religious hatred heaped on our heads. This feeling, it is to be feared will, if it has not done so already, produce the butchery of those unfortunate Americans, who, putting too much trust in Chilian faith, volunteered, without pay, to fight for what was called liberty. There appears to have been a doubt in the minds of some of the more liberal of the people here, as to whether the Indians who had also joined CRUZ should be treated with the same rigor as the Americans. From this you may judge what mercy will be, or has been, dealt to our countrymen. From the fact that nothing is now said about them, except occasionally an obscure hint that we shall hear nothing more of them, I very much fear that they have been offered up as a sacrifice to appease the wrath of the Gods who govern the destinies of Chili. If such turns out to be the case, it is to be hoped that our Government will at once assert its majesty, and give this "one horse republic" a seasonable lesson.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE:—We are told that everything is judged of relatively, and the cause of anything appearing large or small, good or bad, is comparison; for instance, if a man were to go naked, he would be indicted—not because he went naked, but because other people wear clothes.

These being facts, as the Editor of the Journal would say, we were very much impressed with the appearance and doings of the Wayne county whig meeting at Goldsboro', last Tuesday, taking place in the Court House immediately after, and in contrast with, the democratic meeting.

The democrats had a full meeting of good looking men; passed good resolutions in good style; had a good speech, and then gave the whigs a good chance to show their hand.

Immediately upon the adjournment of the democrats, they cleared the bar for the whigs, and very respectfully formed a dense ring around, waiting for the call of Court. In straggled about ten men, denominated whigs, good looking men enough in the abstract, but somewhat confused and abashed, as if about to do something they were ashamed of. At length they organized, and a committee chosen to report resolutions, retired to the Jury room to study them over; but they either did not study well, or got hold of the wrong paper, for on coming out, it took four men nearly the balance of the day to read them. As to the import of the resolutions, I may be mistaken, they were so badly deciphered, but the impression left on my mind by them was, that it was by the conservative power of whig principles that the United States existed; and, in fact, that all good was accomplished. That it was by the omnipotent power of conservative whig principles that in ancient days Moses led the children of Israel out of Egypt, David shot Goliah, Sampson massacred the lion; and finally, that Balaam's ass spoke; and in later times it was by the conservative influence of whig principles that no more steamboats had burst their boilers; that the crevasse on the Mississippi was closed; and lastly, that Governor Manly—(the chosen of the invincible whig party)—was chosen Governor of the State of North Carolina for the second term. It was then unanimously resolved, that Fillmore and Graham being the two most distinguished of American statesmen (having severally slain Robin of the feathered race, and given merited chastisement to William Patterson,) should have assigned to them the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, for a term of years, after the most approved principles of Louis Napoleon, in order that the United States Bank, high tariff, and extensive construction of the Constitution, to suit the will of the rulers, might be carried through, notwithstanding the insolent and ignorant opposition of the people.

At length, a good-natured looking man, but somewhat fatigued, by the name of Moses, moved that the resolutions be adopted; whereupon a man dressed in mixed whiskers responded aye; and Mr. Strong was called on for a speech. Our motto is, "give the devil his due," therefore we admit that Mr. Strong is capable of making a good speech, and upon this occasion, to those who could swallow his doctrine, he was exceedingly eloquent; but we *individually* thought of the division of the sheep by the wethers; so we can only say, Mr. Strong, if you would only leave bad company, you would be a very respectable man, and an honor to your baby.

X.

For the Journal.

Democratic Meeting in Sampson.

Pursuant to previous notice, a meeting of the democratic party was held at the Court-house in Clinton, Sampson county, on Tuesday, the 17th day of February. The meeting was organized by calling Dr. B. Stith to the chair, and appointing Dr. Kilbee Faison, and J. Johnson, Esq., secretaries. The chairman, on taking his seat, explained the objects of the meeting; and, on motion of Steven E. Williams, Esq., a committee of six, consisting of the following gentlemen, viz: Thomas I. Faison, Felix B. Willard, John Boykin, Sen., Matthew J. Faison, George H. Daughtery, and Amos Herring, Esqs., was appointed to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting.

During the absence of the committee, Robert Strange, Jr., Esq., being called upon to address the meeting, responded in his usual forcible and persuasive manner, and entertained the meeting for some time in discussing both State and national politics; after which the committee, through their chairman, Thomas I. Faison, Esq., reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, we the citizens of Sampson county, still having unabated confidence in the principles of the democratic party; and whereas, it is proposed to hold a convention in the city of Raleigh on the second Thursday in May next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor; and also, to appoint two delegates to the national convention, to be holden at Baltimore, on the first Thursday of June; and whereas, it is proposed to hold a district convention in Wilmington, on the 23d day of April, to appoint a delegate to represent this congressional district in the national convention. Therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That the democratic party of Sampson county will be represented in both conventions; and that the chairman of this meeting appoint two delegates from each captain's district to the State convention, and ten delegates to the district convention.

2 *Resolved*, That we do not approve of the present administration of the United States, and the policy of our country demands a change.

3. *Resolved*, That such a change as the policy of our country demands could be wrought in the election of the Hon. William R. King, of Alabama, for President, and our own citizen, Hon. Robert Strange, for Vice President; and we earnestly press their claims upon the consideration of the Baltimore convention.

4. *Resolved*, That we heartily approve of the administration of our Governor, David S. Reid, and he is the man for re-election.

5. *Resolved*, That we do approve of the acts of our representative in Congress, the Hon. William S. Ashe, and we firmly believe he has acted for the good of his country.

The chairman then appointed the following delegates to the Raleigh State convention: Col. George H. Daughtery. Richard C. Holmes, Matthew J. Faison, James T. Matthis. J. Johnson, Blackman Cox, Amos Herring. N. Faison. Thomas Faison. Isaac Lane. Joel Hines. Kilbee Lassiter, Handy Warren, Isham McLamb, Henry Owen, Murdock Whyte, Jas. Treadwell. Haywood Boykin, John Spell.

The following were appointed delegates to the Wilmington convention: Amos Herring. Thomas I. Faison, Thomas H. Holmes. John Boykin, William Faison, Sr., Amma B. Chesnut, Josiah Johnson. Geo. Daughtery. John Wright, and John S. Boykin, Esqs. And on motion, the chairman was added to the list.

The meeting was then addressed by Steven E. Williams, William E. Hill, and Clement G. Wright, Esqs., who did justice to the glorious cause of democracy; after which, thanks were tendered to the chairman and secretaries for the satisfactory manner in which they discharged their duties.

Resolved. That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the chairman and secretaries, be forwarded to the Wilmington Journal, with a request that the Editors will publish the same, and request other democratic papers in the State to copy.

The meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

B. STITH, Chairman.

J. JOHNSON, KILBEE FAISON, } Secretaries.

Kossuth's Thanks to the Government.

The following communications from M. Kossuth were laid before the United States Senate on the 17th inst., by the Hon. William R. King, President of that body:

CINCINNATI, Ohio. Feb. 14, 1852.

SIR: Before I left Washington, I felt myself bound by gratitude to return my warmest thanks to the Government and the Congress of the United States for the generous patronage they had so kindly granted to me as the humble representative of my country, from the time when they had sent a steam frigate to Asia, in order to restore me to liberty and activity, to the moment when the august Senate and House, and the President, bade me welcome in the Capitol and in the White House.

Not initiated into the diplomatic forms of the United States, I respectfully directed my farewell to his Excellency the President, and requested him to communicate my assurance of everlasting gratitude to the Senate and House of Representatives.

The Secretary of State had since the great kindness to inform me, though his letter has reached me but recently, that my request in respect to the communication would have been gladly complied with, if it were consistent with the accepted forms, and he suggested it to me as a more appropriate way to send copies of my address to the Presidents of the Senate and of the House.

It is upon this suggestion of the Secretary of State that I have now the great honor to enclose the feeble expression of my everlasting gratitude and hope, with the request to have it communicated to the august body of which you are the President.

Mr. President of the Senate, your most humble and obedient servant, L. KOSSUTH.

To the Hon. Wm. R. King, President of the Senate.

Mr. Downs called for the reading of the communication, which was read as follows:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1852.

PRESIDENT: The most generous invitation contained in the act of the Congress of the United States, approved and officially transmitted to me by your Excellency, having afforded me the distinguished honor of being acceptably presented by the illustrious Secretary of the State to the Chief Magistrate of the Republic.

Having been, upon subsequent resolutions of Congress, received with almost unprecedented honors by the Senate and House of Representatives.

Having been entertained with unsurpassed kindness by the Senators and Representatives of the U. States, obliged with courtesies far excelling my aspiration by the heads of the various departments of the Executive Government, and favored by marks of kind attention and sympathy by the honorable members of Congress in numbers which almost equalled the aggregate of the two illustrious Legislative bodies of this great Republic; the time has come when the exigences of my country's affairs require me to depart from the city of Washington, and fulfil the agreeable duty of acknowledging personally that protective sympathy which many towns, cities and States of this glorious Confederation continue to manifest in favor of the just cause of my country's down-trodden independence, and the freedom of the European continent so intimately connected with it.

This my departure becoming more urgent, as, according to the present condition of Europe, every moment's accident may call on me to answer those duties which, in obedient compliance with my nation's sovereign will, I assumed when, as unanimously elected Governor of the State of Hungary, I took oath to God and the people to maintain that national independence which my nation had asserted so heroically, and had declared so legitimately, it is a matter of deep regret to me not to be able individually to express my everlasting warm gratitude.

But though my mind be mournfully impressed with inconsolable grief at the melancholy intelligence connected with the last moments of my staying here, that the heart of my beloved and venerable mother has broken under the renewed cruel persecution inflicted upon my family by the House of Austria, still I cannot take my departure from the capitol without leaving a formal but sincere acknowledgement of all those memorable favors so generously bestowed upon me.

Conscious as I am that these honors were neither deserved by nor intended to me personally, who, an humble exile, never could consent to see myself aggrandized while my country lies in ruins and in chains, I have then all the more thankfully received as manifestations of the respect for everlasting principles of national law, and of the lively sympathy which this great and generous country entertains for my beloved and never for a moment to be forgotten fatherland, now a temporary victim of the violation of those principles.

The oppressed nations of the European continent, so highly interested in those principles, will look with consolation at those memorable favors I was honored with, as a practical proof that the Chief Magistrate of this great republic was indeed a true interpreter of its people's sentiments, and met with the cordial concurrence of the enlightened Legislature of his glorious country, when he officially declared that "the United States cannot remain indifferent in a case in which the strong arm of a foreign power is invoked to stifle public sentiment and to oppress the spirit of freedom in any country."

This magnanimous declaration, followed by such generous manifestations, will be recorded in history as a protestation on behalf of the everlasting principles of the law of nations against their infraction by violence. And the millions of my people will revive with hope and confidence when they shall come to know what favors were bestowed upon their exiled chief by the great Republic of the West in acknowledgment of the justice of Hungary's cause.

In her name, and as her representative, I have received them, and they have sunk into the very heart of my heart. In her name and as her representative I feel the duty of expressing my thanks for them, and desire your Excellency, as well as the Executive officers, the Senate, and the House of Representatives, collectively and individually, to receive the assurances of my and my country's eternal gratitude.

Sad and solemn is the hour of parting from a presence so consoling and so august; but I carry with me, in my further wanderings, the hope that the United States will continue kindly to remember always my unhappy but most well-deserving fatherland.

Neither the pangs of exile, nor the egotism of my patriotic feelings, or the interests of all those nations whose common rights and wrongs I plead before the mighty tribunal of publicity, will ever induce me to desire that the United States should for our sake put in jeopardy the welfare and prosperity of this glorious home of liberty; but as the present condition of Europe and the coming events on that continent, which cast already their shadows before them, cannot fail to attract the attention and invite the consideration of such a Power on earth as the United States are, I cannot forbear to hope that the very consciousness of that security which the United States enjoy, while the greatest part of Europe quakes, will but more impress upon their true republican generosity the sentiments of supreme urgency to pronounce in respect to the law of nations and international duties and rights, as also in respect to the undisturbed safety of commercial intercourse, in favor of such principles, which, founded upon the law and of Nature's God, are equally consistent with the fundamental principles of this great Republic, and indispensable to peace and contentment on earth.

Humanity would hail such a pronunciation from such a place with inexpressible joy; and, as it was the violation of those principles by armed foreign interference in Hungary which opened the door to a system of overwhelming despotism on the European continent, the very fact that Hungary, forced by the most treacherous oppression ever seen in the history of mankind, has in declaring its independence but exercised that right, and followed that principle upon which stands so gloriously the very political existence of the United States, and the fact that this legitimate independence was overthrown by the most cruel violation of international laws, makes me confidently hope that "the deep interest which the people of the United States feel in the spread of liberal principles and the establishment of free Governments, the warm sympathy with which it witnesses every struggle against oppression," as well as its profound sentiment of justice and its congenial generosity, will become a source of such consolation to my native land as the supreme constitution authorities of this glorious Republic will in their wisdom deem consistent with the paramount duties towards their own country's welfare and prosperity.

It is with these sentiments of hope and thanks that I beg leave to reiterate the assurance of my everlasting respect and gratitude; and humbly entreat your Excellency to be pleased to communicate this my respectful farewell to the Senate and House of Representatives.

Mr. President, your Excellency's most humble and obedient servant, KOSSUTH.

Building Plank Roads.

The report of the Engineers of the Anderson Plank Road explains so clearly the manner of building such roads, that we are induced to take from it the following extract:

The lumber used for planking the road must be of sound timber, having squard edges, it must be 8 feet long and 3 inches thick, showing 5 inches face at the small end. All trees, stumps, roots and rocks, are to be removed for the distance of 17 feet from the centre of the road, so that in no case shall either plank or stringer rest on stump, root, or rock. All dead trees are to be removed for the distance of 30 feet from the road. The road bed is to be 22 feet wide, and the centre raised 24 inches above the bottom of the side ditches. This is to be observed where no cutting or filling is required. Where there are slight inequalities in the natural surface of the ground, although the grade may be under that required; yet they should be removed, inasmuch as their removal will add greatly to the appearance of the road. A ditch is to be formed upon each side of the road, so as to carry off all surface water to the most convenient cross sluice, or other place of discharge; said ditch is to be 5 feet wide at top and 2 at bottom, and the entire slope to be on the side next to the road bed. And such other sluices, and lateral ditches, as may be necessary to secure the perfect drainage of the road. These will be mostly necessary where the water will require to pass under the road, or from one side ditch to the other. The road will be required to be so graded, as not to have a greater rise than four feet in one hundred. The plank are to be laid on four string pieces. These pieces are to be so laid, that the outer edges of the outer string pieces shall be five and a half feet apart, and each to be at equal distances from the centre of the plank; the distance between the outer and inner string pieces to be six inches. The plank must have a firm bearing on the string pieces.

The outer end of the plank should be one inch lower than the end at the centre of the road. The stringers are to rest firmly on the earth their entire length. Particular attention must be paid to having the earth well packed aroung the stringers, so that although the plank are to rest firmly on them, they must also rest equally firm on the well packed earth between them. The plank are to be laid on the right hand side of the road-bed, when ascending a hill, and on the left when descending. The ends of the plank are to project alternately, one beyond the other three inches. After the plank are laid, the road shall be so graded, that the firmly packed earth at the centre of the road, shall be three inches higher than the ends of the plank, and the whole surface of the road to be made smooth and even.

United States Troops in Jamaica.

The Kingston (Jamaica) *Journal*, of January 24th, received by the steamer United States, says:—

The American steamship Falcon, Captain Rogers, bound for Navy Bay, with 500 United States troops for San Francisco, put into this port early yesterday morning for a supply of coals. She left New York on the 13th instant, and was becalmed the greater part of her passage. The presence in this city of no less than 500 men, volunteers for the U. S. Army at San Francisco, caused quite a stir, and at one time it was expected that their doings would occasion some serious disturbance. At about midday they got into a dispute with some idle characters, who unfortunately infest the town, and ought to be taken up as vagrants, if the Police properly performed their duty, and many a broken head did each party receive in the *melee*; but we are glad to state that nothing serious occurred.

The men perambulated the streets during the whole day, and having taken a large quantity of drink, committed some very serious assaults, using knives and swords very freely, so much so that the police had to use their arms in putting down any disturbance, and took in custody such of those who had been instrumental in bringing it about. The five hundred men who have volunteered their services for California, are principally Irishmen, and some of them, from their appearance, are not the best of characters, but of whom it may be said, that they had left their country for their country's good. The Cage was filled with these disreputable characters up to a late hour last evening.

We understand that some of the police have received dangerous wounds, in taking into custody some of the men. They are the most undisciplined set of men we have ever seen, and we heard it said that yesterday, when they made application to their commanding officer for leave to come on shore, and were refused, they bid him defiance, and it is said, assaulted some of the officers and took scot leave, not caring whether it was allowed them or not.

The Counsel of Woman.

Dr. Boardman, in his admirable work, "Hints on Domestic Happiness," inculcates this doctrine, which we cordially endorse:—

"In a conversation I once held with an eminent minister of our church, he made this fine observation: 'We will say nothing of the manner in which that sex usually conduct an argument; but the *intuitive judgments of women* are often more to be relied upon than the conclusions which *we* reach by an elaborate process of reasoning. No man that has an intelligent wife, or who is accustomed to the society of educated women, will dispute this.

"Time without number you must have known them decide questions on the instant, and with unerring accuracy, which you had been poring over for hours, perhaps, with no other result than to find yourself getting deeper and deeper into the tangled maze of doubts and difficulties. It was hardly generous to allege that they achieve these feats less by reasoning than by a sort of sagacity which approximates to the sure instinct of the animal races; and yetthere seems to be some ground for the remark of a witty French writer, that, when a man has toiled, step by step, up to a flight of stairs, he will be sure to find a woman at the top; but she will not be able *to tell how she got there*.

"How she got there, however, is of little moment. If the conclusions a woman has reached are sound, that is all that concerns us. And that they are very apt to be sound on the practical matters of domestic and secular life, nothing but prejudice or self conceit can prevent us from acknowledging. The inference, therefore, is unavoidable, that the man who thinks it beneath his dignity to take counsel with an intelligent wife, stands in his own light, and betrays that lack of judgment which he tacitly attributes to her."

All Gone!

On the low grounds, midway between the Penitentiary and Gamble's Hill, stands a two story white house, known to many as a place where a small grocery has been kept for the last two or three years. At the beginning of the period here named, the house was occupied by a family of the name of Temon, consisting of eight persons, viz: Mr. and Mrs. Temon, their four children, and the father of Mrs. T. One by one, all—no, not all, but all except the two last—have gone to the grave! First, the father of Mrs. T. died—then a child—and then her husband. Four months after his death she married a man named Goddaway, by whom she had no children; but the children by her first husband continued to die at brief intervals, until they were all conveyed to their last resting place. Alone, Mr. and Mrs. Goddaway remained there until Wednesday last. In the morning of that day, Mr. G. died, and in the evening of the same day, Mrs. G. breathed her last. On Thursday, two coffins, containing their bodies, were brought out of that ill-fated house, placed in separate hearses, and followed by some dozen or more hacks, were taken together to the spot where reposed the remains of all the rest of the family! And thus closed, within the brief space of two or three years, the earthly career of a whole family, consisting in all of eight persons. The doors and windows of that house are all now closely shut up; and the place where, but recently, there were so many, now not a single object is to be seen. They are all gone! And may their premature fate be a warning to others! We will not stop to moralise upon the cause which produced so great a mortality, in so brief a time.—Suffice it to say, that the demon, Rum, was the slayer of nearly the entire family!

Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

BRITISH VESSELS SEIZED BY PIRATES.—The Gibraltar Chronicle gives an account of the capture of the British Violet, on the Ruff Const. by 150 pirates, who killed one of the men and wounded the captain. The pirates subsequently sent the crew on shore, where the captain died of his wounds and Mr. Cross, the owner, of cholera. The remaining four suffered severely for many weeks, but finally made their escape, and reached Gibraltar.

AN ICEBERG IN THE DELEWARE.—A few days ago, near the Manor, on the Pennsylvania shore, a body of ice was found floating, which measured twenty-six feet in thickness. It consisted of a large number of cakes of ice piled upon each other, and all congealed.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.

SENATE.—After the transaction of the usual morning business, the Senate adjourned, this day being generally observed as the anniversary of Washington's Birthday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1852.

THE SENATE.—Petitions were presented for modifications of the tariff. The committee on Foreign Relations was discharged from the consideration of petitions asking that the decisions of the Board of Commissioners on Mexican Claims be revised.

Mr. Borland offered a resolution that the electoral vote of the next Presidential election be placed on the basis of the new apportionment of representation. The Iowa Railroad bill was then taken up and debated.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Memorials for the removal of the U. S. Mint from Philadelphia to New York, were presented. [It is understood that the committee of Ways and Means will report in favor of a branch mint at New York.] The Missouri Railroad bill was taken up and debated.

Supreme Court of North Carolina.

OPINIONS DELIVERED:—By RUFFIN, C. J. In Moore v. Spruill, from Martin, affirming the judgment. Also, in Hillburn v. Hester, in Equity, from Bladen, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Bank of the State v. Bank of Cape Fear, from Wake; judgment reversed and judgment for the plaintiff.—Also, in Tarkinton v. Guyther, from Washington, affirming the judgment. Also, in Williams v. Beasley, from Currituck, affirming the judgment. Also, in Chesson v. Chesson, in Equity, from Washington.

By PEARSON, J. In Taylor v. Stedman, from Chatham, affirming the judgment. Also, in Sasser v. Houze, from Wayne, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Shepard v. Parker, from Pasquotank, affirming the decree. Also, in State v. Dean, from Guilford, directing a *venire de novo*.

Election of Two U. S. Senators.

VICKSBURG, Feb. 19.—The Legislature of Mississippi have elected Walter Brooke, Union whig, U. S. Senator, to supply the vacancy caused by Governor Foote's resignation.

They have also elected Judge Stephen Adams, Union democrat, to fill the place of Hon. Jefferson Davis, resigned, but whose seat has been occupied the present session so far by Mr. McRae, under the Governor's appointment, made, as he is empowered to do, during the legislative recess. The executive appointment is now superseded, of course, by this one of the Legislature.

STATE DEPARTMENT.—There has been such an extraordinary increase of the correspondence of this Department, and the letters recently have poured in so rapidly, that the venerable Secretary Hill, with all his untiring industry and attention, finds some delay in answering them unavoidable. He requests us to state, however, for the information of his numerous correspondents, that he is diligently engaged in attending to their favors, and will dispatch the business of each, in turn, as early as practicable. No public officer can be more faithful and indefatigable in his labors. Regularly and perpetually as the earth turns upon its axis, from sun rise till nine o'clock at night is he found at his post, actively and efficiently discharging the arduous duties of his office. Such another example of fidelity and assiduity, we think, will be hard to find in the public service anywhere.—*Raleigh Star.*

SALES OF STOCKS.—A sale of Fayetteville Bank Stock was made here a few days ago at $115, dividend off. And sales of Cape Fear Bank Stock at $115 and $115 50.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

NASH COUNTY.—At the term of the County Court for Nash held last week, says the Goldsboro' Patriot and Republican, we learn that George E B. Singletary, Esq., was elected County Solicitor.

ARRESTED UNDER CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING.—A man calling himself William D. Rose, who says he is a native of Halifax, North Carolina, arrived here yesterday in the Wilmington Boat having a negro in charge. On the arrival of the boat, Rose, it appears, left the negro on the wharf to go in search of a broker, and while standing there he was questioned by one of the Police officers on duty on the wharf, and gave such answers as to induce him to arrest the man. He ordered the negro to follow him, and having overtaken Rose, conveyed them both to the Guard House, where the may or was holding his court. Upon being interrogated by this officer, Rose stated that the negro was a runaway from Northampton, and was captured by him in the woods near Halifax, and that he was instructed by his owner to proceed on to Charleston and sell him, but as he could show no power for such sale from the principal, taken in connection with the repeated asseverations of the negro to the officer that he was free, Mr. Rose was sent by his Honor to jail to await further developments.—*Charleston Courier, 23d inst.*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—Before Judge Sprague. In Admiralty. Libel *vs.* British brig Prince Albert, on the part of the seamen, for wages, on the ground of unseaworthiness of the vessel, and insufficiency and bad character of the food. The grounds of the libel were denied by the master, in his answer, who also set forth a survey of the vessel, showing that she was a vessel of good character and condition, and well fitted and supplied. It appeared also, in conversation at the bar, that he was ready for sea, and under charter of one of our leading mercantile houses. The English Consul, Mr. Grattan, protested against the jurisdiction of the Court, in a matter between English seamen and the owners or master.—The question was argued only as to the jurisdiction, which the Court declined to take in this case, on the ground of the objection made by the British Consul, which ought to be respected unless in a case imperatively demanding the interference of the Court. But in this case the Court would not exercise jurisdiction, but dismissed the libel.

J. H. Prince for libellants; George Lunt for British Consul and respondents.—*Boston Journal.*

A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce has condensed the already concise French constitution as follows:—

Art. 1. I am the state, with entire liberty to do as I please.

2. The people are nobody.

3. The senate, the legislative body, the ministers, and council of state are tools and pup pets in the hands of the chief magistrate of the nation. He can use them, or play with them, as he thinks proper.

4. The people shall be entitled to universal suffrage, that is, all of them shall vote for me.

5. Laws shall be enacted privately, and when and how the president thinks advisable. No speech making shall be allowed. Oratory creates confusion, and is unnecessary.

6. The press is muzzled.

7. The right of petition is abolished. The duty of submission is in full force.

8. What is not openly expressed in the written code, is secretly understood. 'Constitutions,' says my uncle, 'cannot have too wide a margin.'

9. I and my uncle are one. My uncle is *my* uncle, and I am his nephew.

Done at the Palace of the Tuileries, 14th Jan. 1852."

Natural Curiosities—"The Cumberland Babies."

In the Fayetteville Hall, on Thursday evening last, "Monsieur Valentine" gave quite a novel exhibition, to a very large audience, consisting of a family of three children, who, for size and weight, according to age, exceeds anything we ever saw in this section, at least; and perhaps, as the show-bill says, "Barnum is out Barnum'd" now sure enough. There are two girls and a boy, and their respective ages, weights and sizes are as follows:

Frances, aged 9 years; weighs 327 lbs.; height, 4 feet 10 inches; circumference, 53 inches.

Agnes, aged 7 years; weighs 233; height, 4 feet 3 inches; circumference, 47 inches.

Charles, aged 5 years; weighs 115 lbs.; height 3 feet 8 inches; circumference, 41 inches.

It is very seldom that *a family* of as large children as these are found. There are dwarfs and giants—but never a family of them. There were originally 4 of these children—one died, 8 or 9 years old, probably weighing 350 or 400 pounds.

Monsieur Valentine expects to make a tour through the United States, and we hope his exhibition will be patronized and encouraged, as the proceeds are intended for the future support of the children—for certainly they will never be able to work for a living. They will be exhibited in Wilmington on Tuesday or Wednesday evening next.—*Fayetteville Carolinian, 21st.*

☞O, Paddy, my boy," exclaimed an Irishman at Deer Island, as he threw his arm around an old acquaintance, "it's glad I am to see you."

The embrace not being returned, the friend explained by saying that both his arms had been blown off, while blasting rocks.

"Oh well," said Pat, "no matter for the hug, give us your hand, my boy."

THE NEXT ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT.—*How are the Electors to be Appointed?*—The question has been started as to how the electors for President are to be apportioned among the several States, at the election for President, which is to take place next fall. The Augusta (Me.) Age, argues that it should be under the apportionment of 1840, and says:

"The Constitution provides that 'each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress.' In *what* Congress? In the *next* Congress—the *preceding* Congress—or the *present* Congress? Most clearly, *in the Congress in being at the time when such electors are so appointed*. The present Congress continues in existence until the 4th of March, 1853; and on the House of Representatives of the present Congress will devolve the choice of President, in case the people fail to elect."

A similar case occurred in 1832, when it was decided that the electors should be apportioned among the States, under the census of 1830. We do not remember to have seen it stated whether any controversy arose on the subject; but the electors were chosen in 1832, under the census of 1830.

Pizarro's Grave at Lima.

In the crypt under the high altar are deposited the remains of the celebrated Pizarro, who was assassinated in the place near by. A small piece of silver, dropped into the hand of the sacristan, procured me admission into the crypt. Descending a few steps, I entered a small place, some twenty feet long, quite light and white-washed, and which smelt and looked so much like a comfortable wine cellar, that I caught myself more than once looking around for the bins and bottles. The first object I saw was a large square tomb, surmounted by the erect figure of an abbot, and close by, in an opening in the wall, I noticed what appeared to be a collection of dusty rags, but a closer inspection proved that this was all that remained of the renowned conqueror of Peru. He has still on him the same clothes and shoes which he wore at the moment of his assassination. Of course, his body is nothing but a skeleton, covered with dry flesh and skin, so that no features are discernible. The body is covered with what was once white linen, swathed around him, but the dust of centuries has collected on him, and turned it to a light brown color, and it almost pulverizes when touched. The body is placed on a narrow piece of plank, in a sloping position, and has been placed in that position merely to put it out of the way. The folks in Lima do not think anything of the remains of poor Pizarro; and I dare say a little money judiciously invested, would procure for any curiosity-hunter the whole of the remains.

DEACON BARNES AND THE DRUNKARD.—A man once addicted to intemperance, but who for some months had entirely abstained, though he had not joined the Temperance Society, took occasion not long since to relate, in a temperance meeting, his experience, in regard to the influence of temperate drinkers, of respectable standing in society, upon the habits of the drunkard.

"Many a time," said he, "have I gone to Captain Johnson's tavern, and waited for half an hour, or an hour, for some respectable man to come in and go to the bar and call for liquor. After a while, Deacon Barnes would come in and call for some spirits and water. Then I could get up to the bar and do as he did."

Deacon Barnes, hearing of this, asked him if it was so.

"It is," said the man.

"Well," rejoined the Deacon, "you shall hang on me no longer. I joined the Temperance Society yesterday."

"Did you?"

"Yes."

"Well, then, I will join to-day, for I can do without liquor as long as Deacon Barnes can."

He did join, and remained a consistent temperance man afterwards.

A Swindle.

We have to record an instance of swindling, which happened on the steamboat wharf, in Charleston, S. C, not of common occurrence in the South. As the boat was about leaving for this place, a genteel looking man stepped up to one of the passengers, a young gentleman of this State, and telling him that he had been imprudent and unfortunate by losing all his money at a gambling table the preceding night, offered him a gold watch of the lepine make, at a great sacrifice, as he said, say $65. He declined the purchase, having already a good silver watch. At this juncture a third party stepped up and offered the seller the price for the watch, but his funds happened to be at the Hotel—but if the party first named would pay the money, he would give him five dollars on his bargain when he arrived in Wilmington, as he belonged to a mercantile house in this place, and was coming on in the Boat.

The young man believing it a good opportunity to speculate, offered the seller $50, being within $10 of all he had with him. After complaining of the additional sacrifice, the distressed seller consented, and the bargain was closed.

Through some mishap, the third party, the mercantile gentleman of Wilmington, did not come on in the boat—got left we suppose.

On arriving in Wilmington, the hero of our story called at the store of Messrs. Brown & Anderson, Watch Makers and Jewellers, on Market St., to obtain a key for his watch, and incidentally, as it were, asked the value of it. Mr. Anderson, who is a good judge of such matters, told him the watch was worth about *five* dollars, being a handsomely galvanized brass article.

The young gentleman who was swindled on this occasion belongs to the interior of our State, and this was his first appearance in the travelling circle.—He has paid a high price for "seeing the Elephant," and will, of course, approach that animal with caution hereafter. The chief object of this notice is to put others on their guard against these swindlers. It must be remembered that these robbers have the manners of gentlemen—being very amiable, polite and sentimental, and some of them are well educated. We advise the reader to remember the adage, which is applicable to men, to manners, and to the material, viz: "All is not gold that glitters."—*Commercial, 24th inst.*

TITLES OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CUBA.—Don Jose Gutierrez de la Concha, Ingoyen, Mazon y Quintana, a Senator of the Kingdom, a Knight of the Religious Order of St Jago, Grand Cross of the Royal and Distinguished Order of St. Ferdinand and of the Am. Order of Isabella the Catholic, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor of France, decorated with the 4th class, two of 3d and two of 2d class by opposition, of the said Royal and Military Order of St. Ferdinand, and with various other orders of distinction for actions of war, a Lieut. General of the National Armies, a gentleman of Her Majesty's Bedchamber, Governor and Captain General of the Island of Cuba, President of its Royal and Supreme Courts of Judicature, Political and Military Governor of the Province and City, Superior Civil Chief of the whole Island, President of the Royal Board of Improvements, of the Inspection of Education, of the Provincial Assembly, of the Royal Am. Order of Isabella the Catholic, Judge Delegate of the Royal House and Patrimony in the Island, and of the Superintendancy General of Post Offices, Posts, Mails, &c. &c.

NIBLO GOING TO EUROPE.—Wm. Niblo. Esq., the very Napoleon of American managers, sailed for Europe on the 21st, in the *Pacific*, for the purpose of engaging some new and magnificent novelties in his line, to bring over next spring, and keep this great western world moving onwards.

LATER FROM HAYTI.—NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Advices have been received from Cape Haytien to Feb. 6th. Coffee was scarce at $86 per 100 lbs., Haytien currency; Logwood was abundant at $22 per 1,000 lbs.

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 1st day of March next.

Rev. William H. Christian, A. B., graduate of R. M College, Principal.

Tuition per Session of five months:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, first class in English Grammar, and Geography,	$7 50
Second class of same, including History and Philosophy,	12 00
Higher classes of English Science, including first class in Algebra, Latin and Greek,	15 00
Second class of same, with lectures on the most important subjects,	18 00
French and Anglo-Saxon will be taught if required at the usual prices.	

Board in the immediate vicinity of the Academy, $7 00 per month. Board may be obtained for at least *thirty* pupils.

Should the School require an Assistant, a competent Female will be employed to take charge of the Female department.

N. N. NIXON,
President of the Board of Trustees.

Topsail Academy, Sept. 16, 1851. 9-1wd-wtf

P. S.—It is desirable, that as many pupils should be present at the commencement as can conveniently be.

COUNTY BUSINESS.—At the term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter sessions for this County held last week, we notice that Waitman Thompson, Esq., was re-elected County Trustee for the next year, and James S. Lane, County Surveyor. The following Magistrates were re-elected the special Court: Wm. K. Lane, T. T. Hollowell, Wm. Lewis, Etheldred Seale, and John Hays. The Taxes for the year are the same as for last year.—*Goldsboro' Republican & Patriot.*

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. E. D. HALL as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover County, at the ensuing election, on the 6th day of August next.

February 7, 1852 130-1m—22-tf

MARRIED,

In Onslow County, on the 13th ult., by JOHN WATSON, Esq., Mr. ASA WILLIAMS, formerly of Jones County, to Miss MARY BATTEN, of Onslow.

In this county, recently, by JOHN MCAUSLAN, Esq., Mr. WM. C. MARSHALL, to Miss MARY PRIDGEN, daughter of Mr. FRANCIS M. PRIDGEN.

DIED,

In this town, on the 15th inst., Mr. MOSES MILLIS, aged about 40 years.

On Monday, Feb. 2d, after a short illness, of inflamation of the brain, at his father's residence, near Sneed's Ferry, Onslow county, N. C., JOHN B. JENKINS, in the 24th year of his age.

At his residence, in Sampson county, on the 3d inst, of a severe and painful illness, Mr. WILLIAM FOWLER, in the 57th year of his age, one of our most worthy and respectable citizens, leaving a bereaved wife and nine children, with a very aged and helpless mother to mourn their irreparable loss.—But we trust that their loss is his eternal gain. The deceased was for some years an acceptable member of the Baptist Church. The writer was much with him during his severe and trying illness; in his lucid intervals he seemed to be fully aware of the shortness of time with him, and at those seasons he seemed to be much engaged with God in fervent prayer, for a thorough and perfect preparation for his change, which he seemed conscious must shortly take place. On one occasion, he called his children around him, and gave them his parting advice; exhorting to early piety, and preparation for death and eternity. His immediate family, neighbors and acquaintances, deeply deplore the great loss they have sustained in being deprived of the society of this worthy man. But they may sustain themselves with the assurance that "The Lord knoweth them that are his," and that "the righteous hath hope in his death."—*Com.*

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Feb. 22—Schr. Geo. Harriss, Somers, from Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss, 60 hours from Cape Henry to Bar, with coal and mdse.

U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Bates, from Charleston; with 63 passengers.

Steamer Rowan, McRae, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh, with boat Ready Money in tow, with cotton.

Boat Benj. Berry, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh; with cotton

Schr H. Nickerson, Ames, 22 days from Boston, to Adams, Brother & Co.; with ice. Experienced heavy weather.

23—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Smith, from Charleston; with 73 passengers.

Schr. Juan, Gillpatrick, from New Bedford, in ballast, to Wm. M. Harriss.

Schr. Harriet Hallock, Manduel, from New York, to M. Costin; with mdse. to sundry persons.

Schr. Fairy, Locke, from Kingston, Jamaica, in ballast, to Master.

Feb. 23—Steamer Chatham, Steadman, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth; with mdse., and sundry passengers.

Boat James Ellis, Daniel, from White Hall, to Miles Costin; with 40 bbls. spirits turpentine, 260 bbls. rosin.

25.—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Bates, from Charleston; with 38 passengers.

Feb. 25.—Steamer Evergreen, Barbee, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux.

Schr. W. H. Howard, Gaskill, from Little River, to Adams, Brother & Co.; with naval stores.

Feb. 26.—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Smith, from Charleston, with 60 passengers.

CLEARED.

Feb. 22—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, for Charleston; with 36 passengers.

Brig Tangier, Parks, for Matanza, by Potter & Kidder; with 121,000 feet lumber, 12,000 shingles.

23—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Bates, for Charleston; with 39 passengers.

Feb. 24—Brig Vermont, Suggett, for Philadelphia, by M. Costin; with 688 bbls. rosin, 13 do. tar, 406 do. spirits, 90 bales yarn, 7 bags waste, 9 bales rags, 1 box, 400 bushels pea nuts.

U. S. Mail steamer Gladiator, Smith, for Charleston, with 38 passengers.

Steamer Rowan, McRae, for Fayetteville, with boats Ben Berry, Mike Cronly and Ready Money in tow, with mdse., by E. J. Lutterloh.

Schr. Henry P. Russell, Bennett, for Baltimore, by Ellis, Russell & Co.; with lumber and naval stores.

Steamer Brothers, Banks, for Fayetteville, by D. Banks, with boats David Lewis, Jas. Cassidey and Robinson's boat in tow, with mdse. for the interior.

Schr. Era, Chamberlain, for Boston, by DeRosset & Brown; with 8,204 bushels rough rice, 496 do. pea nuts, 165 bbls. rosin.

Feb. 25.—Schr. Wake, Briggs, for New York, by George Harriss; with 1196 bbls. rosin, 374 do. spirits turpentine, 18 do. dried fruit, 2 hhds. furs, 2 boxes furs, 5 bales waste, 338 do. cotton, 218½ bush. pea nuts.

U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, for Charleston; with 80 passengers.

Schr. Harrison Price, Smith, for New York, by M. Costin; with cotton and naval stores.

Feb. 26—Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth; with mdze. for sundry persons, and boats Telegraph and Gen. McRae in tow.

Feb. 26.—U. S. Mail steamer Wilmington, Bates, for Charleston, with 40 passengers.

Schr. Sam'l Hyman, Murphy, for Middleton, Hyde county, by J. R. Blossom.

Schr. Mary Abigail, Charlott, for Shallotte, by Chadbourn & Hoop'r.

Schr. Susan Ann Howard, Williams, for Middleton, Hyde county, by DeRosset & Brown.

Steamer Evergreen, Barbee, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Cazaux; with mdze.

Schr. Topaz, Lewis, for Middleton, Hyde county, in ballast, by M. Costin.

Schr. Ustologa, Perry, for Baltimore, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 90 M. feet lumber.

Disaster.

NORFOLK, Feb. 18.

The Brig Charles Henry is reported ashore at the Sand Shoal, a few miles south of Cape Henry. She sprang sleak and was run ashore to save the lives of the crew—the mate, however, was drowned in attempting to leave in a boat.—She was bound from Wilmington, N. C., to Richmond, with a load of Corn. She has been condemned for sale.

Barque Undine, Lewin, from this port for Buenos Ayres, put into Charleston, 5 days out, in a leaky condition, and will wait repairs.

THE PAMPERO.—The steamer Pampero, Willie, from Jacksonville, Florida, via Charleston, S. C., for Baltimore, put into this port on Wednesday evening last, in order to obtain wood.

NOW'S YOUR TIME. Just received per Schr. Wm. H. Smith: 25 bags prime green Rio Coffee;
52 boxes and 5 casks prime Cheese;
10 boxes Colgate's best Pale Soap;
10 dozen Painted Buckets; 5 doz. Corn Brooms;
15 bbls. Soda and Sugar Crackers;
10 dozen bottles best Sweet Oil;
10 boxes Soda Crackers;
5 " Collins' best Axes, long and short bits;
30 bbls. Canal Flour, extra. Low for cash, at
f27 GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

RAISINS—RAISINS. 100 boxes new and good. For sale low, by WILKINSON & ESLER.

SNUFF—SNUFF. Fresh from the factory of Outcalt, and John Dill & Son; warranted equal to any in the United States. For sale low, by WILKINSON & ESLER.

FEBRUARY 24th.

RECEIVED THIS DAY AT THE BOOKSTORE:

Report of the Forrest Divorce Case:—containing the full and unabridged testimony of all the witnesses, the affidavits and depositions, together with the Counselo and Forney letters, and a likeness of Mr. and Mrs. Forrest. This edition is published under the direct supervision of the Law Reporter of the New York Herald, and is the only one containing the suppressed testimony.

The Mysteries of Freemasonry—containing all the Degrees of the order conferred in a Master's Lodge, as written by Capt. Wm. Morgan; all the Degrees conferred in the Royal Arch Chapter and Grand Encampment of Knights Templars, Knights of the Red Cross of the Christian mark, and of the Holy Sepulchre, &c. &c.—revised and corrected to correspond with the most approved forms and ceremonies in the various Lodges of Freemasons in the United States.

ALSO,

The School for Husbands; by lady Bulwer Lytton.

Sketches in France; by Alex. Dumas, author of Monte Christo. We know not when we have read so interesting a work.

Yankee Yarns and Yankee Letters; by Judge Halliburton.

Home and its influence; a Domestic story. An exquisite tale for the home circle.

Count of Monte Christo; by Dumas.

The Life and Adventures of John A. Murrell, the Great Western Land Pirate; 22 elegant and spirited engravings.

The Life and Adventures of Joseph T. Hare, the Bold Robber and Highwayman, with 16 elegant and spirited engravings.

The Life and Adventures of the Accomplished Forger and Swindler, Col. Monroe Edwards—20 descriptive engravings.

The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion.

MATCHES—MATCHES. 50 gross, with and without sulphur. For sale low, by WILKINSON & ESLER.
f27

NEW BANKING INSTITUTION.—This day gone into operation, with unlimited charter, capital invested $100; references, DeRosset & Brown, of whom we purchased said Bank, that is to say, one of "Wilder's Patent, Rich's improvement" Safes, we are now prepared to receive funds at all hours, and receipt bills at sight; so don't be backward—walk up and settle before the 23d, and oblige

Yours, &c.,
SCOTT & BALDWIN, Merchant Tailors.

Wholesale Prices Current.

ASHES, pot	10 00	a	10 25	Per barrel,	0 00	a	0 00
BACON, per pound.				NAILS, per lb.			
Hams,	9 11½	a	12½	Cut,	2½	a	3½
Middlings,	00	a	00	Wrought,	8	a	10
Shoulders,	00	a	00	NAVAL STORES,			
Hog round,	10	a	10½	Turpentine, per bbl.	2801	lbs.	
Western,	0	a	00	Yellow Dip,	2 35	a	0 00
BEANS, per bush.				*Virgin Dip,	0 00	a	0 00
White,	nom	a	0 00	Hard,	1 45	a	1 50
BEESWAX,				Tar,	1 25	a	0 00
Per pound,	00	a	23	Pitch,	0 00	a	0 00
BUTTER,				Rosin, No. 1,	0 00	a	0 00
Per pound,	00	a	23	Do. No. 2,	0 00	a	0 00
BEEF, per bbl.				Do. No. 3,	0 00	a	0 00
N. Mess,	12 50	a	00 00	Sp'ts Turp., per gallon,	00	a	00
Do. Prime,	0 00	a	0 00	Varnish, per gal.	20	a	22
BEEF CATTLE,				OIL, per gallon:			
Per 100 lbs.,	5 00	a	6 50	Sperm,	1 00	a	1 50
COTTON,				Linseed, N C.	75	a	1 00
Per lb.	nom	7	a 7½	Neats Foot,	00	a	1 50
CORN,				PEAS, per bushel,			
Per bushel,	63	a	65	Ground,	75	a	0 90
Meal, bush.	75	a	80	Black Eye,	00	a	00
COFFEE, per lb.				Cow,	75	a	0 80
Rio,	8	a	8	PORK, per barrel.			
St. Domingo,	9	a	9½	Mess,	00 00	a	18 00
Laguyra,	10	a	10½	Prime,	00 00	a	15 50
Cuba,	00	a	00	POTATOES.			
Java,	14	a	15	Irish, bbl.	0 00	a	4 00
CANDLES, per lb.				Sweet, bush.	50	a	60
Tallow,	12½	a	14	POULTRY.			
Sperm,	45	a	50	Chickens, live,	15	a	25
Adamantine,	25	a	30	Do. dead,	15	a	25
EGGS, per doz.,	12½	a	14	Turkeys, live,	50	a	1 00
EMPTY BBLS., each.				Do. dead,	0	a	0 12½
Spts. Turp.,		a	1 50	RICE, per 100 lbs.			
FEATHERS,				Clean, nom.	3 00	a	3 50
Per pound,	00	a	40	Rough, bush.,	00	a	00
FLOUR, per barrel.				SAL-T, per bushel.			
Northern,	5 00	a	7 50	Alum,	00	a	00
Baltimore,	4 25	a	5 00	Liv'l sack,	0 00	a	0 00
Fayetteville,	4 25	a	5 00	SOAP, per lb.,	4	a	6
HAY, per 100 lbs.				SHINGLES, per M.			
North River,	00	a	00	Common,	2 00	a	0 00
Eastern,	0 00	a	0 00	Contract,	4 50	a	5 50
HOLLOW-WARE,				STEEL, per lb.			
Per lb.,	3	a		German,	12½	a	
IRON, per lb.				Best Cast,	18	a	20
English, ass'd.		a	2½	Blister,	6	a	
Amer., best ref.		a	3½	STAVES, per M.			
Swede		a	5	W. O. barrel,			
American sheet		a	6	rough,	00 00	a	00 00
Best Swede,		a	6	No. Carolina,	10	a	11
LARD, per lb.				Western,	9	a	10
No. Carolina,	10	a	11	SUGAR, per pound			
Western,	9	a	10	New Orleans,	6	a	7½
LIME, per barrel.				Porto Rico,	5½	a	7½
Thomastown,	0 00	a	0 00	St. Croix,	0	a	0
LUMBER, per M.				Loaf,	10½	a	11
Floor, B'ds,	00 00	a	00 00	TIMBER, per M.			
Wide do.	0 00	a	0 00	Shipping,	00 00	a	00 00
Scantling,		a	0 00	Mill, prime	11 00	a	12 00
LIQUORS, per gallon.				Do ord'y,	0 00	a	10 00
N. E. Rum,	33	a	34	Do. inf'r,	5 50	a	7 00
Gin,	34	a	35	TALLOW.			
Whiskey, rec.	26	a	27	Per pound,	7	a	8
Apple Brandy,	00	a	40	WINES, per gallon.			
Peach do.	none	a	00	Madeira,	70	a	5 00
MOLASSES, per gall.				Port,	1 25	a	4 00
Cuba,	00	a	00	Malaga,	40	a	60
New Orleans,	00	a	00				
MILL SAWS.							
Heavy cast steel, 6ft., best qual'y		a	5 00				

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, FEB. 23, 1852.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

James M. Redmond, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, NC.
Josiah Johnson, Clinton, Sampson county.
Joseph R. Kemp, Bladen county.
Dr. Sherwood, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. Barnes, Black Creek, Wayne county.
Lewis Jones, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

To Correspondents.

We want to speak plainly. It is our rule to publish no communications calculated to reflect upon private individuals, or stir up private controversies; when we do so, it is ignorance of the facts involved or the bearing and effect of the expressions used.—We recently published a communication signed "Monos," some portions of which seem to have been objectionable upon this score, but of this we were not aware at the time of publication, and cannot be held responsible for it. We beg gentlemen to remember our position—that our province is the circulation of news and the diffusion of intelligence, and that it is no part of our business to fan the flame of local animosities, or to allow others to do so through our columns. Let us therefore request them when they have private grievances to redress or private complaints to make not to send their complaints to us, either as separate communications or in connection with other subjects. Where we know it we will not publish them. Where we do not know the bearing of the affair, and so publish the communication, we will not thank the author. We know how much newspaper controversies embitter neighborhoods, and we would not knowingly publish a communication from our own brother having this tendency. We hope our position is understood. If we ever deviate from the course we have marked out it will be from inadvertency [illegible] proper examination. All the gentlemen who take any interest on either side of the controversy alluded to are our personal friends, and must be aware that we would knowingly publish nothing bearing down upon any of them;—if inadvertently we have done so, we regret it, but cannot see that it would at all mend the matter for us to hold our columns open for further disputes, which could only lead to future heart-burnings.

The Burnt District.

Since the fire of the morning of 19th, we have heard various suggestions made in connection with the space left vacant by the burning down of the several buildings then destroyed. One suggestion is, that the town should purchase it for the purpose of converting it into a public square, or public grounds—of course removing the old frame stables on Second street. This, we think, will hardly be done. It would be too small, and could not be made of a proper shape. Another, and perhaps more practicable suggestion is, that a first class Hotel should be built on the corner of Front and Princess. If the latter suggestion should be adopted, it will require to be carried out by an association, as we think there are few who would care for going some sixty thousand dollars into one building, and we presume it would cost that much to purchase the requisite amount of ground, and put up the building contemplated.

Our Luck.

Th *Herald* of Saturday says that the luck is all on one side, and that is with the Democrats. Don't he see that there is a special providence in it? Why can't he come right out and advocate the true faith, like he ought to? that's the question.

The fact is—our office *did* stand it almost miraculously, and what is stranger still, although a considerable amount of our materials were carried out nothing was put into *pi*—we don't think there were twenty types missing or misplaced. All came back "right side up with care." We lost an old pair of scissors, but our insurance will cover that. Providence protects the righteous. *It does.*

We are not so sure about the luck. We wanted a holyday bad, and thought we had it sure—but no such good luck in store for us, only the same old pull-and-drag like a horse in a mill. Now, had the old building only gone, we would have been in New York by this time, and had a new office along and in operation by court week, if not sooner. In the meantime we would have seen the lions and the elephants—looked in at Congress—gone to the theatre and witnessed the *leg*-itimate drama personified by Lola Montez, and the Lord only knows how wise we would have grown. And then again, Squire Bettencourt might have put us up a big house, whereupon in large gold letters would have flourished "JOURNAL BUILDINGS," with other appropriate inscriptions and devices too numerous to mention. We have worked ourselves into a dreadful fit of discontentment. We are ill-used individuals. We have got a cold—our head aches, and we don't feel well ourselves.

Received.

We have received the first number of the "North Carolina University Magazine," printed and published at the office of the "Weekly Post," Raleigh, N. C, at two dollars, per annum. It is a monthly publication, containing 32 neatly printed octavo pages, and is under the editorial management of a committee consisting of six members of the senior class.

It would be unfair to institute a comparison between this and various publications bearing correspondent titles issuing from several of the European institutions of learning,—the Dublin University, for instance since all the foreign magazines are, to a greater or less extent, the representatives and organs of the faculty of each institution respectively, and are generally under the editorial control of some literary gentlemen of experience and established reputation, whereas this is purely the production of the students, and as such entitled to a kinder consideration and a more indulgent criticism.

The articles in this number display the very characteristics which any reasonable person would have expected to find—talent and inexperience—a promise of future excellence beyond the power of present performance—youthful energy and education struggling with a style unformed by practice, and habits of thought undisciplined by the rude contact of the world, yet achieving results which would do no discredit to older men, and authors of higher pretensions.—The Magazine is worthy the encouragement of all who desire to witness the growth and diffusion of a literary taste among the young gentlemen of our State, and will be found worth the price of subscription even to those who feel no interest in the affair beyond that which may be derived from a perusal of its contents

Blackwood for January, is also on our table. It contains the usual variety. One article headed "Husbands, Wives, Fathers, Mothers," takes it for granted that the crazy "Women's Conventions," in some of the Eastern States, really represent an important element in American Society. The English papers take all the talk of the American press about Bloomers, etc., as sober earnestness.

Godey for March has too very good steel engravings, especially "The Soldier's Dream of Home," illustrative of Campbell's exquisite poem. upon which H. W. Herbert has founded a tale, published in the present number.

From Havana.

The steamship Isabel arrived at Charleston on Wednesday the 18th, with Havana dates to the 14th. We find nothing of importance in her news. The markets will be found under the proper head.

☞The steamship Canada arrived at New York on the 18th, with three days later from Liverpool. There is an advance in cotton. The strike among the operative Engineers still continues. By this 10,000 machine makers are out of employment, and all the engine and machine shops in the north of England are stopped. The strike is for higher prices, to which the employers refuse to accede.

The prevailing rumor that it was intended to add 35,000 men to the army is stated by the United Service Gazette to be wholly without foundation, and that the Secretary of War will not propose an increase of even 10,000 men.

A rumor is current among the liberal party that Lord Palmerston and the Earl of Derby are about combining to form a new administration.

The dates from Paris are to Jan. 30th. The President gave a grand dinner on the 29th to a distinguished party of Englishmen. He expressed great regret at the prevalence of the belief in England that he had warlike intentions towards that country. He had lived there long enough to acquire respect for its people and institutions, and he still had a great many friends there. As to the rumor that he intended to make war on England, it is simply absurd.

The Times contains a long protest from the testamentary executors of the late King Louis Philippe, to the President of France.

The anti-Orleanist decrees still agitated the public mind. A report was published that the President had promised indemnity to the family of Louis Philippe, but it was contradicted.

Louis Napoleon is said to have claimed from the Neapolitan, Government 36,000,000 francs as indemnity for the confiscated property of Murat.

The French Government declare that in the late attacks on Morocco, they obtained complete satisfaction.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope to the 20th December, report that the war had made no advance in consequence of the severity of the weather. Sir Harry Smith remained at Kingstown.

☞He was tight—*he* was—the stranger that came into our office Saturday last. He walked deliberately out of the back door, where the porch used to be, but where it isn't any more; and as a natural consequence of stepping upon nothing, fell swallop into a pile of old bricks. He didn't do anything else. He was a good fellow, though; for, instead of getting angry, he sympathised in the most christian manner, with the burned porch, and begged pardon of the bricks.

Congress.

Washington, Feb. 20.

In Senate—resolutions from the Legislature of the State of North Carolina, against the increase of the Tariff, were presented:

The discussion of the Iowa Land Bill was resumed.

House of Representatives.—The House consumed the day in discussing the Missouri Land Bill.

Arrival of the Georgia.

New York, Feb 19.

The mail steamship Georgia, from Chagres, via Havana, arrived this morning at 11 o'clock. She left Chagres on the 7th and Havana the 14th.

The Georgia brings 61 passengers, having at Havana transferred 160 to the steamer Philadelphia, bound to New Orleans.

The steam propeller Pioneer, sailed from Chagres on the 6th for New York, with 40 passengers

Sixteen hundred men were employed on the Panama Railroad and the work was progressing rapidly.

Among the passengers by the Georgia is Mr. Augustus Elliott, of Elliott's Express, who is *en route* to Washington.

The Georgia made the run from Havana in 4 days and 20 hours.

The Philadelphia was to sail for New Orleans immediately on the arrival of the Ohio from New York.

There were at least 3,500 passengers waiting at Panama for a passage to California.

The Steamers Golden Gate, Republic and Tennessee, it was supposed would carry off those who had through tickets. Those who had not would have to wait and take their chance.

The health of Chagres and the Isthmus was good and the roads in fine order.

The inhabitants of Chagres were making preparations to move up to Navy Bay, in anticipation of the Steamers running to that place.

The operations on the Panama railroad were going on finely, and the work was rapidly progressing. Sixteen hundred men were at work.

The Georgia passed the Ohio on the 13th, going into Havana, and the Empire City on the 15th, thirty miles north of Cape Florida.

Very cold weather had been experienced at Havana during the last month, which caused much sickness on the Island.

Her Majesty's ship Cumberland and two British steamers of war, were to leave for Bermuda in two or three days.

Rail Road Accident and Loss of Life.

New York, February 17.—This morning, at 6 o'clock, as the express night train on the Erie Railroad was passing Binghampton, one of the axles of the hind car broke, and the car and passengers were precipitated down an embankment 30 feet high into the Delaware river. Of the passengers, 26 were drawn out alive, but more or less injured. Charles Hyatt, of Wolcott, N. Y., was killed; R. S. Weldium, of Jewellen of Buffalo, and Mr. Torrington, of Dutchess county, N. Y., are missing, and supposed to have been drowned. Among the injured were Mr. Buckart, conductor; Patrick Flynn, brakeman, badly, and Mrs. Julia Clareville and daughter, of Louisville, Ky. The water of the river was intensely cold, being filled with floating ice, and the passengers rescued were nearly frozen Mr. Buckart floated a mile down the river before he was rescued.

A movement of "associated workmen" has taken place in Paris. Thirty-five men, representing the different operative Associations, whose productions often merit to be ranked among works of art, held a conference to discuss the propriety of emigrating to the United States of America. The first and principal speaker was an operative cabinet-maker, whose productions attracted, it is said, much attention at the London Exhibition. He said in substance, that the whole policy of the Government was inimical to the principle of associations and concluded by remarking:

"Hitherto we have sent the produce of our varied industry to the New World; that very exportation has been the great cause of our success—the most extensive source of the happy results of our efforts. Why should we not transport our industry to the New World? We shall find there, on the spot itself, the primary materials necessary for us, and the cost of whose transport renders their acquisition here more onerous—I allude to timber, metals, leather, wool, &c. New York and New Orleans will soon cease to depend on Paris, inasmuch as with us, who are the real producers of those wonders of Parisian industry, Paris will have emigrated to New York and New Orleans. I propose, then, the formation of a Committee of Emigration, to be charged with the liquidation of the Operative Associations of Paris, the realization of their capital, and the organization of the means necessary for our emigration to the U. States within the shortest period possible."

The statement was received with marks of approval. Some other members also addressed the meeting, not, however, to combat the proposition, but to modify it. Various points of South America and of Canada were also suggested for the new establishment; but it was observed that these were matters of detail, the solution of which ought to be entrusted to the Committee of Emigration, as the labors of that Committee would have for its object to give the proposed emigration all the guarantees of success. After some conversation on matters of detail, the proposition of the operative cabinet-maker who first addressed the meeting was put to the vote, and unanimously adopted. A Commission of Emigration was then elected by ballot. The author of the proposition was the first who was named member of the Commission; his colleagues are an operative engine-maker, an operative paper-stainer, an operative upholsterer, and an operative silver-smith.

There is a proposition on foot for the raising a fund to enable the family of the late Fenimore Cooper to live in ease and comfort, at the old mansion at Coopers-town, wherein he lived since early manhood, and where he died. The fund to be invested for his family, and their descendants be the free tenants of that old place endeared to them by so many tender recollections, as one of the few classic spots of Young America, as containing the room where the Deer Slayer and Pilot were composed, &c.

From the Goldsboro' Republican & Patriot.
Democratic Meeting in Lenoir.

At a meeting of a portion of the democratic party of Lenoir, in the Court-house in Kinston, on Saturday the 7th February, according to public notice previously made, Wm. C. Loftin, Esq., was called to the chair, and on motion, F. Dibble and Wm. Fields, Esqs., were appointed secretaries.

The object of the meeting being explained, on motion of Dr. T. Woodley, a committee of five was appointed to prepare and report resolutions for the action of the meeting, viz:—Dr. T. Woodley, Gen. J. W. Cox, Whitfield Grady, Esq., Dr. F. H. LaRoque and Dr. W. A. J. Pollock, who, after a short retirement, submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the democratic republican party of this county feel gratified and cheered in the promise of our future success, by the unanimity and concessions of spirit and harmony of action that rules the party at the present hour, as manifested in the conventions which have been recently held in many of the States, and in the late State elections thro'out the Union, North and South, reflecting the gratifying facts that there are democratic Governors in 27 out of 31 of the States, democratic majorities in most of the State Legislatures, and both houses of the Congress of the Union largely democratic, while the executive department is ruled by an inefficient and "already condemned" administration.

Resolved, That the Democratic Republican States Rights party, is the true Union and Constitutional party of the country: that by its time-honored and conservative principles, as expressed in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of '98 and '99, and in the Baltimore platforms of 1844 and '48, and as maintained by the immortal Jefferson, Madison, Jackson and Polk, our nation has advanced to its present unrivalled greatness and unprecedented prosperity; and that upon the success of our party, in the ensuing elections, State and National, and the practice of its glorious principles, depend the perpetuity of the Union, the preservation of the Constitution, the protection of the South and of State Rights, and the rights, liberties and prosperity of the people.

Resolved, That we approve of the State Convention, which is proposed to be held in the city of Raleigh on the 13th day of May next, for the purpose of organising the party for the ensuing Presidential and Gubernatorial campaigns, and that the chairman appoint twenty delegates to represent this county in said convention.

Resolved, That the nominee of the State convention for the office of Governor, shall receive our hearty and unanimous support; however our first and decided choice, is in favor of the present able and faithful incumbent, his Excellency, David S. Reid, whose efficient administration merits the favor, and will receive the people's plaudit, "well done good and faithful servant."

Resolved, That we have unlimited confidence in the political integrity, mental abilities and moral worth of those well tried and unwavering Democrats, Cass, Dallas, Douglas, Marcy, Dickinson, Butler, Stevenson, King and others, whose great and good names have been spoken of in connection with the next Presidency; but the claims of the Hon. JAS. BUCHANAN of Penn., and Hon. ROBT. STRANGE of N. C., as lately presented by our Democratic brethren of the county of Duplin, meet with our hearty approval and recommendation—whose elevation to the Presidency and Vice Presidency, would restore harmony and confidence to the South, health and prosperity to the Union, and maintain the Constitution.

Resolved, That we approve of a convention to be held in the town of Newbern on the day of next, by delegates from the counties composing this Congressional District, for the purpose of nominating a delegate to represent this district in the Democratic National Convention to be held in the city of Baltimore on the 1st of June next, and that the chairman appoint the delegates to the State Convention, to act also as delegates to the District Convention; and in case the other counties composing this District, may so prefer and agree upon, instead of a seperate convention at Newbern, our delegates may act with the other delegates from the counties of this district at Raleigh, during the time of the State Convention, in appointing a Delegate for this District to the Baltimore National Convention. The other counties of this District are respectfully invited to an early action in the premises, and a full representation in attendance requested.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a Committee of Ten Democrats of this county, who shall confer with, and meet in convention, a similar committee of Greene, at such time and place, as they may agree upon hereafter, for the purpose of selecting a suitable candidate to represent this District in the next Senate of the State Legislature, and we pledge our support to the nominee whom they may present for our suffrages.

Resolved, That the thanks of our party are due to our worthy friend and able and faithful Senator, Ed. G. Speight, Esq., late of the county of Greene, who carries with him, to his adopted home in the South, our confidence as a representative, and our best wishes for his future success and happiness.

The following gentlemen were appointed as Delegates, under the 3d and 6th resolutions, viz: C. Wooten, Joshua Herring, George W. Venters, R. F. Bright, W. Bell, H. Jones, C. Wiggins, Jesse Vause, Willis Pipkin, Wm. Sutton, A. W. Wooten, Job Leary, Col. Jas. Davis, James Jones, S. E. Loftin, W. Grady, R. B. Taylor, Sam'l. Croom, J. S. Pearce, John Rhem, Wm. H. West, Wm. S. Carlton, E. Stilly, Jas. W. Cox, N. Hunter, J. B Webb, Dr. W. A. J. Pollock, Jos. G. Herring, Dr. T. Woodley and Moses Patterson.

The following gentlemen were appointed the Committee, under the 7th resolution, viz:—Gen'l. Jos. W. Cox, A. W. Wooten, R. F. Bright, W. Grady, Wm. H. West, Caleb Wiggins. Wm. Sutton, Alex. Hill, Dr. T. Woodley and Geo. W. Venters.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to each of said committees. Dr. David G. W. Ward, of Greene, being present, was called upon by the Chairman, and responded in an able and eloquent address, for more than an hour, in which he edified his audience—cheering his democratic brethren, and giving to his Whig friends "some hard blows" in the contrast of the two parties.

On motion, the unanimous thanks of the meeting were tendered to Dr. W. for his entertaining and able address.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and forwarded to the *Republican and Patriot*, at Goldsboro', with the request that the Raleigh *Standard* and Wilmington *Journal* publish the same.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

WM. C. LOFTIN, Chm'n.

F. Dibble, Wm. Fields, } Secretaries.

Kinston, Feb. 7th, 1852.

Mr. Herrick Aiken publishes a communcation in the Scientific American, answering some comments of the editor of that paper on Judge Kane's decision in the Magnetic Telegraph case, which established Mr. Morse's claim as an original inventor. He gives the whole principles which governs such cases in the following brief paragraph:

"The person who first spun a thread made an original invention, even if his spindle was a rough stick placed and turned in the branches of a tree; and the man who first invented weaving probably tied his thread to the branches of a tree, and put in the filling by hand. All the machines which have since been made for the same objects, are for improvements on the original inventions; and the man who first grasped electricity, and sent it across the country with an intelligible message to a friend, by the use of machinery, produced a new and original invention, and all invention, made afterwards for the same object employing the same messenger, must be for variations of the original machinery to produce the same result, whether they are actual improvements on the original invention or immaterial variations or alterations."

Famine in Georgia.—The *Chattanooga Gazette* states that corn and bacon are so scarce in some parts of Georgia, as to excite apprehensions of much suffering. A private letter from a gentleman in Carroll county, gives a most gloomy account of the condition of things there. Hundreds of families are represented as being nearly destitute of provisions, and without sufficient means to purchase an adequate supply, or to emigrate to other sections. From other counties than Carroll, come similar complainings. Two successive seasons of short crops have exhausted the granaries of many, even of the most wealthy planters, so that those who have heretofore been sellers, have now become buyers, and the cry is, as of old. "send us corn."

Lous Napoleon to the President.—It is stated that President Fillmore has received an autograph letter from Prince President Louis Napoleon, announcing that he had been called to the head of the government by the voice of the people, and that he desired to cultivate friendly relations with the United States.

A Streak of Luck.—Wm. C. Dougherty, a young man who formerly drove a dray in Cincinnati, returned home on the 23d ult., after a sojourn of three years in California, with $27,000, the result of a single gold mining speculation in the Siera Nevada region, which Dougherty entered into about six months ago, at a period when he was reduced to a state of almost absolute destitution, having no money and but meagre means of obtaining food sufficient to keep body and soul together. The Cincinnati Gazette says:

"The speculation consisted in a claim owned by two men, who sold a share to Dougherty for his note of $2000. They all went to work, meeting with poor encouragement the first five days. On the sixth, however, having penetrated to a great depth, they struck a very rich vein of the ore, which yielded, in little over two months, upwards of two hundred pounds of gold, or $52,000. They continued working nearly a month longer; when Dougherty sold his share out for $7,500 more than he paid for it. That is what the Californians call a 'streak of luck.'"

Tammany Hall is soon to be sold, and the Sachems will hunt up a "Wigwam" in some other quarter.

From the Commonwealth.
The Burning of the Theatre.
CHAPTER FROM AN UNFINISHED NOVEL.
By the author of "The Pirate of the Gulf," "The Palace and the Hovel," &c.

It was the evening of the second day of their stay in Cincinnati, and our young friends were seated in a famous oyster cellar, discussing two smoking dishes of "*stewed*," when Harry remarked:

"Frank, what say you to going to the theatre to-night? I know of no better way of passing off the time."

"I'm your man, old fellow," cried Frank, who was *in for anything* promising *fun*.

A short time after this, the young men were wending their way to the theatre at "*Shires' Garden*." Arriving at the theatre, they procured a "box" and proceeded to take a deliberate survey of the audience.

Now it happened that on this very night one of the most popular tragedians of the day was to perform a favorite piece, and consequently the house was soon filled to suffocation, and such a galaxy of beauty greeted the eyes of our young friends, as almost to dazzle them.

Absolved in the contemplation of the beauty of the "Queen City," Harry was at length aroused from his revery by the exclamation of Frank:

"Heavens, Harry, a *perfect divinity*, is she not!"

Seated in the box designated, between two gentlemen, the eldest of whom, judging from his appearance, was some sixty years of age; the youngest, a tall, dark complectioned, mustached *exquisite*, might have been twenty-three or four years old—was a young girl, who could not have seen more than some sixteen or eighteen summers. In statue, she was rather above than below the medium height; with fair transparent skin, slightly tinged with a rich carnation hue; beautiful dark auburn hair, braided tastefully over her fair forehead; and eyes! oh! such *glorious* eyes! deeply, darkly, *beautifully* blue; or, as my friend Snubbs would say, "they *was* perfect *loadstunes*, that would draw a feller's soul clean thro' his body!"

Deduce certain logical conclusions from the above premises, dear reader, and the result will be a very fair picture of our heroine, Ellen Stanhope, the *Rose of Avendale*.

"This is, indeed, a lovely creature, Frank," replied Harry to his friend's exclamation of surprise.

At this moment the fair stranger caught the eye of Frank bent on her with such an earnest gaze of admiration as to cause a rich carnation tint to overspread her beautiful features, and also a strange fluttering sensation near the region of that young gentleman's heart.

At length the curtain rose, and the actor was greeted with three deafening shouts of applause.

The first scene over, and again did the eyes of Frank and the beautiful unknown meet. Again she crimsoned to the temples, and again her eyes sought the floor. Frank, too, was visibly embarrassed.—This was frequently repeated during the interval between the first and second act, and when the curtain again rose, 'twas all over with Frank. 'Twas a plain case—so plain, in fact, "he who runs might read." Alas, poor Frank, for the sweet dreams of single blessedness; they were now replaced by visions of silk dresses and bonnets to match, of baby-jumpers and mahogany cradles!

Ah, me! ah, me! this love plays the very mischief with a fellow's *good resolutions!*

Shortly after the rising of the curtain for the second scene, a terrible uproar suddenly broke the death-like stillness which reigned throughout the entire audience, intermingled with curses and groans, and then a loud cry of "Fire! fire!! fire!!!" and instantly a large volume of smoke and flame rose up from the pit.

Such an awful scene of confusion and horror as ensued, completely baffles description. Shrieks of terror, groans of despair, loud curses and imprecations, intermingled with horrible yells of laughter; some were knocked down, and the frightened mass heeding not their cries, were soon trampled to death. The passage to the street was literally crammed with human beings—high and low, rich and poor, indiscriminately mingled together, all bent on one subject—that of self-preservation. Our young friends had both gained the street in safety, and were looking on the scene of confusion, when their attention was suddenly arrested by the loud cry of an old man.

"My child! my dear child! Where's my dear child! O, save her! save her!—For the love of heaven, save my dear girl!"

Frank turned pale.

"Heavens, Harry, can it be—it must—it *is the same!* And see! God in Heaven, *look!*"

At this instant a beautiful female appeared alone, on the very top of the theatre buildings, [which was four stories in height,] and waved her hand to the multitude below her for help. What was Frank's agony to recognize in her the beautiful stranger.

"So help me *Heaven*, Harry, I will save her or perish in the attempt.

And breaking away from his friend, Frank darted into the burning building, and disappeared, as it were, in the very midst of the flames.

The gaping crowd stood aghast, and uttered exclamations of horror at this daring feat. Shortly after Frank disappeared, the whole stair case fell in, with a tremendous crash!

"My God! he's lost!!" was the universal exclamation. But no—just at that moment, he reappears on the roof, with the unknown in his arms.

A loud shout rent the air.

"Get the ropes and ladders, *quick*," was universally shouted, and fifty sprung to obey the order.

Instantly the ladders were run up, but they were not long enough by ten feet!

The excitement was intense.

And now it was that the voice of Frank rung out clear above the din.

"Some one come to the top of the ladder and throw me a rope."

'Twas a hazardous feat. The wall was in danger of falling in every instant.

"—At this moment a brave Irishman sprang up the ladder, with a coil of rope, and cast it to Frank.

That was *Misther* Pat O'Roony!

"Hurrah for Pat. hurrah! was the general shout.

Carefully fastening the rope to the beautiful girl, Frank gently lowered her till she reached the ladder.

"Now lower yourself, for I will remain here 'till you are by my side!" Thus spake the heroic maiden.

"Come down, lady, come immediately. The wall is in danger of falling every moment," shouted the excited multitude beneath.

O, you should have seen those beautiful eyes flash fire, as, surveying the multitude below, she calmly replied,

"No, never, never, till he comes!"

This was uttered in a low sweet voice, but its tones were fearfully distinct.

Hark! *crack! crack!!* The wall becomes weaker and weaker, a few moments longer, and it will—*fall!*

O, God! what a moment of thrilling suspense.

Slowly lowering himself, Frank stands at length by the side of the heroic maiden, and seizing her in his arms, prepares to descend.

Crack! Crack!! CRACK!!!

"Heavens, how the wall trembles.

"*Hurry!* hurry! quick, quick, for God's sake—she's going! Great God! *they are lost!!* She's gone!!"

And with a tremendous crash, the wall came tumbling to the ground.

"But here they are, safely landed on the ground—our hero and his now unconscious, but still beautiful burthen.

"Reader, Frank saved her, and himself by leaping a distance of *fifteen feet*.

And such a wild shout of enthusiasm was seldom heard, as greeted the bold youth who accomplished this daring feat.

Resigning his lovely burthen into the hands of the old man, who was perfectly frantic with joy, Frank was hurried off to the hotel by Harry, where they arrived about midnight.

And thus ended the exciting adventure of that night, as also this chapter.

Maine and Tenpins.—The people of the northeast corner State are determined to convert their region into a paradise, if law can do it, and therefore are making an effort to suppress bowling alleys, billiard or card tables, for the purpose of hire, and authorizing magistrates to issue search warrants for the purpose of discovering the means of *sinful* amusement. We suppose the next move will be to suppress the use of buttons, marbles, and pins, by the playing with which the juveniles are seduced into early habits of gambling! How good the Maine world is getting to be.

A Capital Pun.—The Milwaukie Advertiser thus sums up the hanging question: "After a careful consideration of all the arguments for and against capital punishment, we have come to the conclusion that the "debt of nature" should never be paid, if it can't be collected without an *execution*."

A Curious Wager.—The London Morning Post thus describes the accomplishment of an extraordinary fact:

"I will bet any man one hundred pounds that he cannot make a million strokes with pen and ink within a month." They were not to be mere dots or scratches, but fair down strokes, such as form the child's first lesson in writing. A gentleman accepted the challenge. The month allowed was the lunar month, of only twenty-eight days; so that, for the completion of the undertaking an average of thirty-six thousand strokes per diem was required. This, at sixty per minute, or three thousand six hundred per hour—and neither the human intellect nor the human hand can be expected to do more—would call for ten hours' labor in every four and twenty. With a proper feeling of the respect due to the observance of the Sabbath, he determined to abstain from his work on Sundays; and by this determination he diminished by four days the period allowed him; at the same time, by so doing, he increased the daily average of his strokes to upwards of forty-one thousand. On the first day he executed about fifty thousand strokes; on the second nearly as many. But at length, after many days, the hand became stiff and weary, the wrist swollen, and it required the almost constant attendance of some assiduous relation or friend to besprinkle it, without interrupting its progress over the paper, with a lotion calculated to relieve and invigorate it. On the twenty-third day, the million strokes, exceeded by some few thousands, "to make assurance doubly sure," were accomplished; and the piles of paper that exhibit them testify that, to the courageous heart, the willing hand, and the energetic mind, nothing is impossible. These interesting papers are not placed in the archives of the Royal Society, of which their author was a fellow, but were claimed and received by the person who paid the wager.

Tom Corwin and the Stage Driver.—Gov. Corwin, on his way to Washington in the stage some years ago, dropped his hat out of the stage window; as the hat fell, he called out to the driver to stop, but the stage went on to the watering place, some miles, at a rapid rate. When the stage stopped, Corwin jumped out bare-headed, stepped up to the driver, who was a large, powerful man, laid his hand upon his shoulder, and remarked: "You refused to stop the stage when my hat fell off, and now you have to take a thrashing before you leave here." The driver turned his head, and provokingly remarked: "That is a game that two can play at." Corwin's reply was just what might be expected from him. Smiling in the face of the driver, and bowing with one of his peculiar bows, he replied, "thank you, sir; thank you sir; the idea had never occurred to me;" and turning round, stepped into the stage, and closed the door. The new driver took his seat, and the stage drove on.—*State Journal.*

The Last Wonder.—By invitation of the managers of the Bowery Amphitheatre, we yesterday had the pleasure of witnessing Professor McCormick's experiment of walking on an inverted plane. The experiment was a private one, only a few persons being present, and was made under very disadvantageous circumstances—the preparations being necessarily incomplete, and the health of Professor McCormick being somewhat feeble. The experiment, however, passed off to the entire satisfaction of all present. A heavy frame was erected, with a slab of marble, nine feet long, at the top, the under surface being polished like a mirror. We saw the experimenter mount his platform, and adjust his unwieldly boots; then placing both feet against the surface of the marble, he swung himself off, with his head downwards. Disconnecting one foot from the slab and placing it firmly several inches in advance of the other, he continued the alternate movement till he had taken ten steps, and arrived at the other end of the slab. We held our breath during the experiment, expecting, momentarily, that he would fall, but he appeared to walk as safely as a fly runs along the ceiling. After his descent, however, we noticed that he was much exhausted, owing to the excitement and the exertion. The public exhibition of this wonderful experiment will take place at the Bowery Amphitheatre, on Monday evening next.

N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

Correspondence of the New York Daily Times.

Pittsburg, Jan. 28.—In another foundry I saw the arrangements for casting heavy cannon, of Lieutenant Rodman's recent invention which are of almost inconceivably greater tenacity and durability than those cast by other modes. The average number of times which a heavy piece of the ordinary kind can be fired with safety, is about eighty-five. Some time since two heavy pieces were constructed here of the same material, and precisely alike in all respects save the manner of "chilling." Both were thoroughly tested, and I was shown the remains of both. The one made in the ordinary mode burst at the 80 or 90th vibration. The improved piece was fired fifteen hundred times, but still was sound as ever. It was then cut into pieces by machinery for examination, and found perfect throughout. The old method is to cast the pieces solid,—"chilling" or cooling them from without inward, and then boring out the barrel. Lieut. Rodman runs through the centre of the mould a copper tube, which forms the barrel, and through which he pours a stream of cold water continually as the casting metal is cooling.—Thus he secures the "chilling" from within outward, and attains the acme of strength and durability for this essential weapon of modern warfare.

☞The New York *Herald* gives the following history of the "Aztec Children," and denies their being the representatives of a race any more than "Tom Thumb" was of the inhabitants of Bridgeport. It is pronounced by that journal to be one of the Barnumisms of the day. Every thing takes in those "diggins" from a striped pig to a cow-shoot exhibition.

A Californian adventurer, whose name we have heard, returning from the land of gold by way of Chagres, met the dwarfs in question, and bought them for $5 a piece. They are a cross of Jamaica mulatto and an Indian squaw residing near Chagres. He brought them to this city over 2 years ago, and having them somewhere up town, and not being able to speculate with them, he gave them away to an acquaintance, who calculating upon the gullibity of the people of New York, undertook to say they were of a race of priests in Central America, believing, that by publishing the lie in the newspapers it would pass current, and he would realize more gold by them than he ever did in California. Immediately the story appeared in the pious *Journal of Commerce*, and since it has been vouched for in the *Tribune* and *Times*, at so many cents per line.

An Honorable Division.—Mother. "Now, George you must divide the cake honorably with brother Charlie."

George. "What is 'honorably,' mother?"

Mother. "It means that you must give him the largest piece."

George. "Then, mother, I'd rather Charlie should be honorable.

Ludicrous Blunder.—A Frenchman, having frequently heard the word *press* made use of to imply *persuade*,—as, "*press* that gentleman to take some refreshments," "*press* him to stay to-night,"—thought he would display his talent by using what he imagined a synonymous term; and therefore made no scruple one evening to cry out in company, "Pray, *squeeze* that lady to sing."

New Banking House.—The New York Times says: The establishment of a new and wealthy private Banking house by Mr. Alexander T. Stewart, the well known silk jobber of this city, and Mr. Corcoran, of Washington, is the current talk of the street to-day.—The concern will yield a large capital, as well as an extensive domestic and European influence.

☞Two thousand five hundred and two marriage licenses were issued last year by the Clerk of Hamilton county, Ohio. This is at the rate of about seven a day.

The Scientific American states that if "at two feet above the throat of your chimney, you enlarge the opening to double the size for a space of two feet, then carry up the rest as the first, your chimney will never smoke."

Memento Mori.

The subscriber, agent for John Ivor McMillan, takes this method of saying to his friends and the public generally, that he has returned from the northern Quarries with the largest and best selected stock of AMERICAN MARBLE that has ever been shipped to North Carolina. He has also a full supply of EGYPTIAN AND ITALIAN MARBLES, all of which he is prepared to furnish in the best style, for any purposes, such as Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, or Furniture, Mantle Pieces, &c. In short, any kind of Marble Work will be furnished as low, and of as good material as can be had at any shop in the United States. From his long experience in the business, and his having some of the very best Carvers and Letterers in his employ, he hopes to have a fair share of the patronage of the Old North State sent to him, in place of sending it North; and he pledges himself that every piece of work shall give, both in workmanship and price, satisfaction. Orders by mail will be punctually attended to and all instructions obeyed.

Dec. 8, 1851—12-tf S. R. FORD, Agent.

MATANZAS, Feb. 13.—Molasses.—The exports of new crop to the 31st ult. are 9100 hhds. against 14,400 hhds. last year. Muscovado Molasses is neglected, operations having been confined to a few lots of very choice at 3rs. The stock of Sugars is still insufficient to induce an active market, and we note so far an unusual scarcity of the finer qualities.—The Spaniards are eager buyers, and pay 6rs. for yellows, and 7 a 8rs. for whites; low and inferior kinds are neglected. We note coquches 3¼ a 3½; browns 3¾ a 4¼; common yellows 4¼ a 5; fine do. 5¼ a 6; whites 6 a 8rs. In Muscovados there have been but few operations at 3¼ a 4rs. for common to good, and 5rs. for choice. Last sale of Boards $23; yellow pine $29. Hhd. Shooks are entirely without demand, and all arrivals have to go into store. But few Freights are offering, at $2 55 for Molasses, and $4 25 per hhd. for Sugar.

HAVANA, Feb. 13.—Sugar.—We may place the general quotations as follows; Whites 7 to 8 rls.; Yellows 5 to 6 rls.; superior Yellows 6¼ to 6¾ rls.; Browns 4¼ to 4½ rls.; Cucurochos 3¼ to 4 rls.

A few parcels of middling Muscavados changed hands at 3¼ to 4 rls.

Several cargoes of Molasses have been sold at 1 rl., deliverable in Matanzas.

Scarcely anything has been done in Coffee.

About 625 casks Carolina Rice were sold at 10¼ rials, and there are 150 casks on hand. Lumber.—Of P. Pine 200,000 feet Steam Sawed from Savannah, well assorted, were placed at $30, and 40,000 feet Timber at $22; a cargo from Charleston at $26; one from Mobile and one from Pensacola arrived on contract, and one from the latter port came in yesterday partly on contract, and partly for sale.

About 2000 fair city made Molasses Hhd. Shooks were taken at 17½ rls. and smaller lots of Molasses and Muscavado at 17½ and 18 rls., as well as 100 inferior Molasses with short heading at 12 rls. About 1000 Empty Casks found buyers at 2 a $2 50, with a small proportion of very good at $2 75.

Freights.—The enquiry for shipping is still quite restricted. The quotations to the United States are 87½ cents per box of Sugar, $4 per hhd., 2 to $2 25 for Molasses.

Feb. 14.—Last sales of Rice at 10¼ rls. Molasses here 1¼ rls., and scarce; 1500 hhds. sold at Matanzas at 1 rl.; and Muscavado Molasses at Cardenas, at 2¼ rls.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 31.—The cotton market has been active at an advance during the week of ¼d per lb. and in some instances ⅛d. The sales of the week reach 68,000 bales, of which speculators took 16,000 bales, and exporters 9,500. The quotations are—Fair Upland 5d; do. Mobile 5¼d; do. New Orleans 5¼d. Breadstuffs—The Flour market is firm at the quotations per Pacific, which show an advance of 6 to 9d for the week. Western Canal is quoted at 22s 6d to 23s, and sbperfine Ohio at 23s to 24s. Indian Corn was not active, though prices generally are 6d higher. White commands 32 to 33s; mixed 28s 6d to 29s 6d. and yellow 29s 6d to 30s 6d. Provisions are about the same as quoted by the last steamer, except Lard, which has advanced 6d to 1s, with a limited demand. Tallow is brisk at lower rates. Large sales at 35 a 37s 6d. Naval Stores—in Turpentine, Spirits and Tar, there is nothing doing for want of stock; 2,000 bbls common Rosin sold at 2s